

**INITIAL STATEMENT OF REASONS  
FOR  
PROPOSED BUILDING STANDARDS  
OF THE  
OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL  
REGARDING THE ADOPTION BY REFERENCE OF THE  
2012 EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE  
WITH AMENDMENTS INTO THE 2013 CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE  
CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS TITLE 24, PART 9**

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The Administrative Procedure Act requires that an Initial Statement of Reasons be available to the public upon request when rulemaking action is being undertaken. The following are the reasons for proposing this particular rulemaking action:

**STATEMENT OF SPECIFIC PURPOSE AND RATIONALE**

(Government Code Section 11346.2)

The specific purpose of this rulemaking effort by the Office of the State Fire Marshal is to act accordance with Health and Safety Code section 18928, which requires all proposed regulations to specifically comply with this section in regards to the adoption by reference with amendments to a model code within one year after its publication.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and be published as the 2013 California Fire Code.

The general purpose of this proposed action is principally intended to update and codify a new edition of the California Fire Code (California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 9) based upon a more current edition of a model code. The current California Fire Code in effect is the 2010 California Fire Code which is based upon the 2009 International Fire Code of the International Code Council. This proposed action:

- Repeal the adoption by reference of the 2009 International Fire Code and incorporate and adopt by reference in its place the 2012 International Fire Code for application and effectiveness in the 2013 California Fire Code.
  - Repeal certain amendments to the 2009 International Fire Code and/or California Fire Standards not addressed by the model code that are no longer necessary.
  - Adopt new building standards or necessary amendments to the 2012 International Fire Code that address inadequacies of the 2012 International Fire Code as they pertain to California laws.
  - Bring forward previously existing California building standards or amendments, which represent no change in their effect from the 2010 California Fire Code.
  - Codify non-substantive editorial and formatting amendments from the format based upon the 2009 International Fire Code to the format of the 2012 International Fire Code.
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## NOTE OF EXPLANATION:

For the **2012 Triennial Code Adoption Cycle**, the Express Terms are displayed as follows:

- \*\*PART 1\*\*** Includes the California Amendments SFM proposes to bring forward from the 2010 California Fire Code with changes as shown, and also identifies the model code standards from the 2012 International Fire Code SFM proposes for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code.
- \*\*PART 2\*\*** Displays the standards SFM proposes to bring forward from the 2010 California Fire Code without change, except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections, for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code; the text is provided for context and the convenience of the code user.

## SUMMARY OF REGULATORY ACTION

### SFM PROPOSES TO:

#### **\*\*PART 1\*\***

1. Bring forward existing California Amendments from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code with amendment.
2. Adopt standards from the 2012 International Fire Code into the 2013 California Fire Code without amendment.
3. Adopt standards from the 2012 International Fire Code into the 2013 California Fire Code with amendment.
4. Repeal 2010 California Amendments, which are not brought forward into the 2013 California Fire Code.

#### **\*\*PART 2\*\***

1. Bring forward existing California Amendments from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without amendment, except for editorial corrections.
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## **\*\*PART 1\*\***

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[1]

### **CHAPTER 1**

#### **SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION**

##### **DIVISION I CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATION**

The SFM propose to maintain two Divisions within Chapter 1 for existing administrative provisions being brought forward and administrative provisions contained in the 2012 IBC.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The specific purpose and rationale of each adoption, amendment, or repeal is as follows:

##### **1.1.1**

**Rationale:** The SFM is proposing to repeal the adoption by reference of the 2009 International Fire Code and incorporate and adopt by reference in its place the 2012 International Fire Code for application and effectiveness in the 2013 California Fire Code.

##### **1.1.3.2**

**Rationale:** The SFM is proposing to clarify the non-regulatory nature of the Matrix Adoption Tables and lead code users to understand them as roadmaps for the codes, references in code language to the tables should be deleted. References imply incorporation into the code. Simply making reference to the application sections of the agencies and the authority of local jurisdictions to modify appears to be adequate for the purpose of this paragraph.

##### **1.1.11**

**Rationale:** The SFM is proposing to reinforce the non-regulatory nature of the Matrix Adoption Tables, language is removed which is not correct in all cases. A non-regulatory note is suggested to emphasize that the tables are meant only to be useful aids to the code user.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[2]

##### **DIVISION II SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION**

The SFM proposes to maintain the Division II designation for the IBC Chapter 1 Administrative provisions - Sections 101 through 114.

The SFM proposes to only adopt Sections 102.1 – 102.5, 102.9, 104.2, 104.5, 104.7 – 104.7.2, 104.10, 105 – 105.2.2, 105.2.4, 105.3, 105.3.3 – 105.3.8, 105.4 – 105.4.6, 105.5, 105.6 – 105.6.8, Table 105.6.8, 105.6.10 – 105.6.11, 105.6.13 – 105.6.15, 105.6.20, Table 105.6.20, 105.6.21 – 105.6.26, 105.6.43, 105.6.46, 105.6.47, 105.7 – 105.7.14, 106.2 – 106.4, 109 – 109.3.1, 110.1 – 110.4, and 111 – 111.4 contained in Chapter 1, Division II pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive

editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[3]

## **CHAPTER 2 DEFINITIONS**

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 2 with amendment and California regulation. See item 63 for additional amendments or building standards proposed for custody, correctional and the rehabilitation facilities, developed by the SFM I-3 Task Force. See item 65 for additional amendments or building standards proposed for Group E occupancies, developed in coordination with the Division of State Architect. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 2 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The specific purpose and rationale of each adoption, amendment, or repeal is as follows:

### **Section 202 Definitions**

**COMMUNITY CARE FACILITY.  
FOSTER CARE FACILITIES.  
FOSTER FAMILY HOME.  
GROUP HOME.**

**Rationale:** The SFM is incorporating the above definitions to correlate with Health and Safety Code, Section 1502 and CCR, Title 22, Social Security Division 6, Licensing of Community Care Facilities, Chapter 5, Group Homes Article 1. General Requirements and Definitions Section 84001. The SFM proposals has change in regulatory effect.

### **OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION**

#### **Residential Group R-3.**

**Rational:** Over the years the State Fire Marshal's Office has fielded questions from the local fire authority statewide regarding the application of regulations found in section 425 of the CBC for foster family homes and alcoholism and drug recovery homes that house ambulatory clients. Regulations found in section 425 of the CBC were intended to protect those clients in a licensed residential care facility or home that house clients that are classified as non-ambulatory or bedridden by the Department of Social Services. Foster Care Homes and Alcoholism and Drug Recovery Homes (where no treatment is provided) that do not house these types of clients and are not licensed to house these types of clients should not be required to conform with the regulations set forth in section 425 as they more closely resemble that of a typical single family dwelling (Group R-3). Also, it was the intention of the legislators that clients and children remain in a home like environment and not overburdened with regulations. This modification if proposed to clarify the intent without creating a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[4]

### **CHAPTER 3 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

The SFM proposes to only adopt Sections 301, 304, 308.5, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316 and 317 of Chapter 3 without modification pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 3 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[5]

### **CHAPTER 4 EMERGENCY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS**

The SFM proposes to only adopt Sections 401, 402, 403 and 407 of Chapter 4 pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 4 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

#### **Notation:**

Authority: Health and Safety Code Sections 1250, 1569.72, 1569.78, 1568.02, 1502, 1597.44, 1597.65, 13108, 13143, 13143.9, 13146, 13210, 13211, 17921, 18949.2, Education Code Section 32020

References: Health and Safety Code Sections 13143, 13211, 18949.2

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[6]

### **CHAPTER 5 FIRE SERVICE FEATURES**

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 5 with amendment and California regulation and continue the non-adoption of Section 510.3. See item 62 for additional amendments or building standards proposed for high-rise buildings,

developed by the SFM High-rise Task Force. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 5 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The specific purpose and rationale of each adoption, amendment, or repeal is as follows:

#### **503.1**

**Rational:** The SFM adoption of CFC Section 503 (Fire Apparatus Access Roads) is intended as a general rule/regulation to be applied throughout the state as a minimum standard where no other rule/regulation, standard, or local ordinance that is equivalent or more restrictive, has been adopted; and is the state standard in non-SRA lands where no other rule/regulation, standard, or local ordinance that is equivalent or more restrictive, has been adopted. The SFM is proposing amendment to the above section to correct conflict and provide additional abilities for local fire authorities and/or jurisdictions to implement reductions for their community as deemed necessary on a case-by-case basis or through local ordinance by:

1) Exception one is provided to remove an existing conflict between existing regulations contained CCR, Title 14, Sections 1270.00 – 1273.11 which address fire apparatus access. Furthermore this exception provides additional direction for local adoption of CFC 503 or other adoptive ordinance in accordance with CCR, Title 14, Section 1270.03 for the State Responsibility Areas.

2) Exception two is provided to address photovoltaic panel system/array power generation facilities, the 2012 IFC does not specifically require or exempt these types of facilities, the SFM is providing additional guidance to afford local fire authorities and/or jurisdictions avenues to require fire apparatus access roads or other means appropriate for the conditions.

Sound rational judgment should be made if CFC, Section 503 is to be applied to a solar generation facility. Not all conditions or facilities of similar type or function necessitate fire apparatus access roads and not all structures are subject to CFC Section 503.

Section 503 is specifically scoped to “buildings and facilities”. These power generation sites that utilize a ground mounted photovoltaic system/array would not be consider a building. However, they would be considered a facility as defined in Section 202 and are therefore subject to Section 503. It is important to note that Section 503 does provide exceptions for length, dimensions, and other specifications based on condition on terrain, climate conditions or other similar conditions. The CFC is not clear in its application or scope when applying Section 503 to equipment, specifically ground mounted photovoltaic systems/arrays. Consideration must be given to the purpose of fire apparatus access roads within these facilities and how the section would be applied.

Several issues arise when applying Section 503 to ground mounted photovoltaic systems/arrays. When considering the issues listed below, one should also consider other available code requirements that provide for appropriate hazard mitigation and risk reduction. Issues for consideration include:

1. Risk/hazard to be mitigated
2. Risk/hazard to firefighters or other emergency responders
3. Interest of public safety and welfare
4. Economics
5. Intended access use
6. Fuel load of the facility and adjacent areas that impact the facility
7. Array configuration (tightly spaced, access aisles, height)
8. Actual hazard to public safety and welfare

A ground mounted photovoltaic panel system/array is also considered a structure as defined in CFC Section 202. Where ground mounted photovoltaic panel systems/arrays are mounted on a support structure and the support structure does not create or allow for a use below (e.g. parking, lunch/shade structures, etc.), the structure should be considered equipment. When other buildings or structures are located on the site, an evaluation and/or classification of the use may require fire apparatus access.

3) Exception 3 is provided for local fire authorities’ operational needs and tactics...

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[7]

## **CHAPTER 6 BUILDING SERVICES AND SYSTEMS**

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 6 with amendment and California regulation. See item 62 for additional amendments or building standards proposed for high-rise buildings, developed by the SFM High-rise Task Force. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 6 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

### **605.11.3**

**Rationale:** The SFM is proposing amendment that removes an exception, which appears to be an oversight in the drafting of the model code that places a design requirement in an exception. This provision was pointed out by one of the Building Standards Commissions' Code Advisory Committee members and requested that the SFM review this provision and correct the text. However, at this time the SFM is not able to find the intent to correct the text and will further study the exception in a future rulemaking.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[8]

## **CHAPTER 7 FIRE-RESISTANCE-RATED CONSTRUCTION**

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 6 with amendment and California regulation. See item 62 for additional amendments or building standards proposed for high-rise buildings, developed by the SFM High-rise Task Force. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 6 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[9]

## CHAPTER 8 INTERIOR FINISH, DECORATIVE MATERIALS AND FURNISHINGS

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 8 without modification and continue the non-adoption of Sections 805 through 808. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 7 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[10]

## CHAPTER 9 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 9 with amendment and California regulation. See item 62 for additional amendments or building standards proposed for high-rise buildings, developed by the SFM High-rise Task Force. See item 63 for additional amendments or building standards proposed for custody, correctional and the rehabilitation facilities, developed by the SFM I-3 Task Force. See item 64 for additional amendments or building standards proposed for solar photovoltaic panel(s) or systems. See item 65 for additional amendments or building standards proposed for Group E occupancies, developed in coordination with the Division of State Architect. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 9 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The specific purpose and rationale of each adoption, amendment, or repeal is as follows:

### **907.2.11.1.1**

### **907.2.11.2**

### **907.2.11.2.1**

### **907.2.11.2.2**

### **907.2.11.5**

**Rationale:** The SFM is proposing amendment to incorporate specific location provisions contained in NFPA 72 for the placement of smoke alarms. This proposal is primarily based on recommendation from the SFM Smoke Alarm Task Force Recommendations for Regulation and Legislation. The following are excerpts from the Final Report:

#### Executive Summary

On January 13, 2011, CAL FIRE - Office of the State Fire Marshal convened representatives from various disciplines related to smoke alarms to form the Smoke Alarm Task Force. Their purpose was to address the understanding, utilization, and effectiveness of smoke detection technology including ionization and photoelectric, and other technologies, complying with current California State Fire Marshal listing standards, and used in residential occupancies as required by California regulations. The final Analysis and Recommendation Report to the California State Fire Marshal documents the understanding and utilization of smoke alarm technology through the review and examination of current/relevant studies, reports, and/or scientific data.

#### Scope

The scope of the Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM), Smoke Alarm Task Force (SATF) project was to address the effectiveness of smoke detection technology including, but not limited to ionization and photoelectric, complying



with current California State Fire Marshal (CSFM) listing standards, and used in residential occupancies as required by California statute and regulations. The task force was to review and examine current or relevant studies, reports, and scientific data (see Appendix C); and provide recommendations to the CSFM.

#### Recommendations

In order to address concerns wherein occupants are more likely to be able to successfully escape in the event of a fire - the task force submits the recommendations below to be considered. While they capture the intent of the task force, we recognize that ultimate execution of each may require changes in regulations, codes, standards, and even legislation. As a result, it is expected additional work will be needed to develop enforceable language and precise definitions of terms.

*1. The 2010 NFPA 72 requirements for smoke alarm placement in section 29.8.3.4(4) should be adopted directly into California Regulations by transcription. This should reduce the number of nuisance alarms produced due to the location of smoke alarms in proximity to cooking appliances and bathrooms. By transcribing the requirements directly into regulations it also allows building and fire officials who do not have access to a copy of NFPA 72 to better understand where smoke alarms should not be installed.*

*3. Regulations should be developed to minimize unwanted alarms that prohibit the installation of a smoke alarm with conventional ionization technology within 20 feet of a fixed cooking appliance. The effective date of such regulations should be within the next feasible rule making cycle.*

For further information or to review the full report, visit [osfm.fire.ca.gov/SFM\\_SATF\\_Rpt.pdf](http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/SFM_SATF_Rpt.pdf)

Additional modification to NFPA Section 29.8.3.4 is proposed to revise items (4) and (5). This proposal is intended to reduce nuisance alarms attributed to locating smoke alarms in close proximity to cooking appliances and bathrooms in which steam is produced. The proposed provisions are based on the findings in the Task Group Report - Minimum Performance Requirements for Smoke Alarm Detection Technology - February 22, 2008, and are consistent with similar requirements included in the 2010 edition of NFPA 72.

Section 907.2.11 already requires smoke alarms to be installed in accordance with NFPA 72, which theoretically describes where alarms should and should not be installed. As a convenience to the code user, requirements on where smoke alarms should not be installed in proximity to permanently installed cooking appliances and steam producing bathrooms will be included in this section.

This proposal (907.2.11.2.3) clarifies the requirements in Section 901.4 for testing and maintaining smoke alarms, and specifies when the devices need to be replaced. The proposed requirements are consistent with NFPA 72 provisions. In particular NFPA 72 requires smoke alarms installed in one- and two-family dwellings to not remain in service longer than 10 years from the date of manufacture, and UL 217 requires the date of manufacture to be marked on the smoke alarms.

It is recognized that it may not always be practical for the code official to enforce the requirements for testing, maintenance and replacement of smoke alarms in residential dwelling units. However realtors and landlords often have checklists that verify that these dwellings comply with codes and other requirements, and they may be in a position to verify compliance with the proposed provisions when the units are sold or leased.

(907.2.11.2.4) Battery operated smoke alarms currently are not required to have a long life battery which increase the likelihood of the occupant removing the battery or not replacing it twice a year. The activation of a smoke alarm with a reliable battery power will allow timely, accurate notification to the occupants allowing sufficient time for evacuation of the residence in house.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

## CHAPTER 10 MEANS OF EGRESS

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 10 with amendment and California regulation. See item 62 for additional amendments or building standards proposed for high-rise buildings, developed by the SFM High-rise Task Force. See item 63 for additional amendments or building standards proposed for custody, correctional and the rehabilitation facilities, developed by the SFM I-3 Task Force. See item 65 for additional amendments or building standards proposed for Group E occupancies, developed in coordination with the Division of State Architect. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 10 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

### 1004.1.1.1

### 1004.1.1.2

### 1004.1.1.3

**Rational:** The SFM is proposing the above modifications based on proposals submitted for the 2015 IBC that address issues related to cumulative occupant loads. The following is the rational by the original proponent that proposed the modifications. This code proposal has been heard and accepted by the ICC Means of Egress Committee at the ICC Code Hearings held April-May, 2012 in Dallas, TX. Final Action of these modifications to ratify will be made in October 2012 and the SFM will modify accordingly should additional changes be approved. The following is the rational for support of the proposed modifications:

A number of code changes over the past two ICC code cycles have, when combined together, made the code more restrictive as written or interpreted even though as advertised the individual code changes were not intended to increase the cost of construction. The issue primarily revolves around the assignment or accumulation of occupant load from one location to another and whether or not all, or none, or a portion of the occupant load from one area obtaining access to required exits through another story or area is added to the occupant load of that story or area for determination of the number of exits or exit access doorways and egress width.

This code change addresses two areas of concern: Egress on a given level and egress from one story or level through another by way of unenclosed exit access stairways.

In summary on a given level:

This code change reinforces the concept that the occupant load is assigned to each occupied area individually. When there are intervening rooms, each area must be considered both individually and in the aggregate with other interconnected occupied portions of the exit access to determine the number and width of exit access. Portions of the occupant load are accumulated along egress paths to determine the capacity of individual egress elements along those paths. But once occupants from one area make a choice and head out along one of several independent paths of egress travel, their occupant load is not added to some other area to determine how many paths of travel would be required from that different area as if a second fire were to occur at the same time in that area.

In summary on separate levels:

This code change also attempts to treat egress design along unenclosed exit access stairways through adjacent stories or through adjacent levels (in the case of mezzanines) in a similar manner recognizing previous limited instances where open exit access stairways from stories were considered as exits and the capacity (width) was required to be maintained but the occupant load was assumed to cascade and was not added to the adjacent story providing exit access.

This code change also recognizes mezzanines with independent egress can egress similar to a story in a building. This code change recognizes mezzanines with sole egress through a room or area must have the occupant load added to that room or area and when the egress from a mezzanine is split between an independent exit and other

exit access through the room below, the portion of occupants with egress through the room below must be added to the occupant load of the room or space below.

#### **1008.1.9.1**

**Rational:** The SFM is proposing this modification to re-instate reference to the existing SFM Standard for door handles, pulls, latches, locks and other operating devices on doors contained in the CCR, Title 24, Part 12, California Referenced Standards Code. This modification has no change in regulatory effect.

#### **1015.2**

**Rational:** The current language would appear to allow two of three required exit access doorways from a space to lead to a single exit and still be counted as two of the required exits or exit access doors from a space. This proposed code amendment clarifies the intent to maintain exit continuity.

#### **1015.2.2**

##### **1021.1**

##### **Table 1021.1**

##### **1021.2**

##### **Table 1021.2(1) and 1021.2(2)**

##### **1021.2.1**

##### **1021.2.2**

##### **1021.2.2 – 1021.3.1**

**Rational:** The SFM is proposing the above modifications based on proposals submitted for the 2015 IBC that address issues related to exits and exit access. The following is the rational by the original proponent that proposed the modifications. This code proposal has been heard and accepted by the ICC Means of Egress Committee at the ICC Code Hearings held April-May, 2012 in Dallas, TX. Final Action of these modifications to ratify will be made in October 2012 and the SFM will modify accordingly should additional changes be approved. The following is the rational for support of the proposed modifications:

The intent of this proposal is to reorganize Section 1020 for clarity.

**1015.2.2** – Separation for the 3<sup>rd</sup> exit was deleted by E82-04/05 as too subjective, however, this language should be reinserted because now there is no language to describe where additional exits are located.

**1021.1** – The word ‘independent’ is added for clarity (no one should consider a double door as two exits). The minimum number of MOE have been moved into a table format for clarity and ease of reference for other requirements. The exceptions are not needed since the number required is based on exit and/or access to exits. Open parking and outdoor stadiums are exit access stairways from each floor above grade.

**New Table 1021.1** – Requirements from 1021.1 and 1021.2.4 are relocated together into Table format. Allowances are extended to be number of exits and/or number of access to exits (i.e., exit access doorways, exit access stairways, exit access ramps).

**1021.2** – This section is revised for a positive where permitted approach rather than exceptions.

- Item 1 & 2 – combined
- Existing item 3 – deleted because already addressed in 412.7.3 – need to be consistent in references for MOE
- New Item 2 and 4 – revised for exit and exit access
- Existing Exception 4 – deleted because already addressed in 412.3 - need to be consistent in references for MOE
- Existing Exception 5 - addressed in new Item 6
- New Item 5 - revised for exit and exit access
- New Item 6 – revised for exit and exit access; relocated from 1021.2.3. No reason to be separate section.
- Existing Exception 7 – Since this is exit configuration, not single exit, it has been relocated to new 1021.2.2.

**Table 1021.2(1) and 1021.2(2)** – Revise headings to limit number of basements to 1.

**1021.2.1** – The additional sentence adopts the same ratio formula currently in the code but addresses what you would do when dwelling units were in the mix (i.e., there is no occupant load).

**New 1021.2.2** – this was Section 1021.2 Exception 7. Relocated since this is exit configuration for situations where one exit may be within a tenant space and blocked from access from other tenants on the floor.

**Existing 1021.2.2** - Deleted. Basements are now addressed in Table 1021.2(1) and 1021.2(2) so not needed here.

**Existing 1021.2.3** – deleted and relocated to 1021.2 new Item 6.

**Existing 1021.2.4** – deleted and relocated to Table 1021.1

**Existing 1021.2.5** – deleted – 3<sup>rd</sup> stairway is not a required means of egress stairway and already addressed in 403.5.2. Code users should either reference all MOE in Chapter 4 or rely on Chapter 4 and not reference anything.

**Existing 1021.3** - Delete. Now addressed in 1015.2 and 1015.2.1

**Existing 1021.3.1** - Delete. Now addressed in 1015.2 and 1015.2.1. Helistops in exception are addressed in 412.7.3.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[12]

## **CHAPTER 11 CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS FOR EXISTING BUILDINGS**

The SFM proposes to only adopt Sections 1103.7, 1103.7.3, 1103.7.3.1, 1103.7.8 – 1103.7.8.2, 1103.7.9 – 1103.7.9.10, 1103.8 – 1103.8.5.3 and 1106 of Chapter 11 pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 4 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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## **CHAPTERS 12 through 19 RESERVED**

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[13]

## **CHAPTER 20 AVIATION FACILITIES**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 21 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 21 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

### **Notation:**

Authority: Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13143, 13210, 13211, 18949.2

References: Health and Safety Code Sections 13143, 13211, 18949.2

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[14]

## **CHAPTER 21 DRY CLEANING**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 21 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 21 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

### **Notation:**

Authority: Health and Safety Code Sections 13201, 13143, 18949.2

References: Health and Safety Code Sections 13143, 18949.2

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[15]

## **CHAPTER 22 COMBUSTIBLE DUST-PRODUCING OPERATIONS**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 22 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 22 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[16]

## **CHAPTER 23 MOTOR FUEL-DISPENSING FACILITIES AND REPAIR GARAGES**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 23 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 23 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The

rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[17]

#### **CHAPTER 24 FLAMMABLE FINISHES**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 24 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 24 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[18. The SFM proposes to not adopt Chapter 25.]

#### **CHAPTER 25 FRUIT AND CROP RIPENING**

The SFM proposes to not adopt Chapter 25.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[19. The SFM proposes to not adopt Chapter 26.]

#### **CHAPTER 26 FUMIGATION AND THERMAL INSECTICIDAL FOGGING**

The SFM proposes to not adopt Chapter 26.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[20]

#### **CHAPTER 27 SEMICONDUCTOR FABRICATION FACILITIES**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 27 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 27 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[21]

## **CHAPTER 28 LUMBER YARDS AND WOODWORKING FACILITIES**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 28 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 28 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[22]

## **CHAPTER 29 MANUFACTURE OF ORGANIC COATINGS**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 29 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 29 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[23]

## **CHAPTER 30 INDUSTRIAL OVENS**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 30 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 30 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[24]

### **CHAPTER 31 TENTS, CANOPIES AND OTHER MEMBRANE STRUCTURES**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 31 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 31 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[25]

### **CHAPTER 32 HIGH-PILED COMBUSTIBLE STORAGE**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 32 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 32 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[26]

### **CHAPTER 33 FIRE SAFETY DURING CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 33 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining



the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 33 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[27]

#### **CHAPTER 34 TIRE REBUILDING AND TIRE STORAGE**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 34 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 34 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[28]

#### **CHAPTER 35 WELDING AND OTHER HOT WORK**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 35 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 35 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[29]

#### **CHAPTER 36 MARINAS**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 36 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 36 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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## **CHAPTERS 37 through 497 RESERVED**

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**[30]**

### **CHAPTER 48 MOTION PICTURE AND TELEVISION PRODUCTION STUDIO SOUND STAGES, APPROVED PRODUCTION FACILITIES, AND PRODUCTION LOCATIONS**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 48 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 48 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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**[31]**

### **CHAPTER 49 REQUIREMENTS FOR WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE FIRE AREAS**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 49 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 49 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[32]

## **CHAPTER 50 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS—GENERAL PROVISIONS**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 50 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 50 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[33]

## **CHAPTER 51 AEROSOLS**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 51 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 51 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[34]

## **CHAPTER 52 COMBUSTIBLE FIBERS**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 52 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 52 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[35]

## **CHAPTER 53 COMPRESSED GASES**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 53 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 53 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[36]

## **CHAPTER 54 CORROSIVE MATERIALS**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 54 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 54 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[37]

## **CHAPTER 55 CRYOGENIC FLUIDS**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 55 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 55 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[38]

## **CHAPTER 56 EXPLOSIVES AND FIREWORKS**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 56 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 56 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[39]

## **CHAPTER 57 FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 57 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 57 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[40]

## **CHAPTER 58 FLAMMABLE GASES AND FLAMMABLE CRYOGENIC FLUIDS**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 58 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 58 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[41]

## **CHAPTER 59**

## **FLAMMABLE SOLIDS**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 59 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 59 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[42]

## **CHAPTER 60 HIGHLY TOXIC AND TOXIC MATERIALS**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 60 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 60 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[43]

## **CHAPTER 61 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 61 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 61 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[44]

## **CHAPTER 62 ORGANIC PEROXIDES**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 62 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 62 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[45]

### **CHAPTER 63 OXIDIZERS, OXIDIZING GASES AND OXIDIZING CRYOGENIC FLUIDS**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 63 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 63 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[46]

### **CHAPTER 64 PYROPHORIC MATERIALS**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 64 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 64 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[47]

### **CHAPTER 65 PYROXYLIN (CELLULOSE NITRATE) PLASTICS**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 65 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 65 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[48]

## **CHAPTER 66 UNSTABLE (REACTIVE) MATERIALS**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 66 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 66 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[49]

## **CHAPTER 67 WATER-REACTIVE SOLIDS AND LIQUIDS**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 67 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 67 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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## **CHAPTERS 68 through 79 RESERVED**



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**[50. The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 80 with the following amendments and California regulations.]**

See item 64 for additional amendments or building standards proposed for solar photovoltaic panel(s) or systems.

See item 67 for existing SFM amendments and California regulations that are brought forward without modification.

## **CHAPTER 80 REFERENCED STANDARDS**

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 80 with amendment and California regulation. See item 64 for additional amendments or building standards proposed for solar photovoltaic panel(s) or systems. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 80 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The specific purpose and rationale of each adoption, amendment, or repeal is as follows:

The following NFPA standards are proposed to the latest edition:

### **NFPA**

- 10 Not adopted in California see CCR, Title 19.
- 11 Not current edition. Document has completed a revision cycle and updated to the 2013 edition.
- 13 Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2013 edition.
- 13D Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2013 edition.
- 13R Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2013 edition.
- 14 Title not correct in IBC (an "s" added to "standpipe"). Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2013 edition.
- 17 Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2013 edition.
- 17A Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2013 edition.
- 20 Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2013 edition.
- 22 Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2013 edition.
- 24 Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2013 edition.
- 37 Last adoption 06 edition of standard was added by OSFM. This adds updated standard to current edition.
- 51 Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2013 edition.
- 51A Not current edition. IFC incorrectly identifies the edition as 2011. There is no 2011 edition of this document. The current edition is 2012. Next edition anticipated is 2017.
- 52 Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2013 edition.
- 54 Title incorrect in IFC. Last adoption 09 edition of standard was added by OSFM. This adds updated standard to current edition.
- 55 Title incorrect in IFC. Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2013 edition.
- 59A Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2013 edition.
- 61 Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2013 edition.
- 72 Title not correct in IFC. Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2013 edition.
- 80 Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2013 edition.
- 82 Document is adopted in the building code. Suggest adopting current edition in the Fire Code for maintenance. Next edition anticipated is 2014.
- 92B This standard has been withdrawn by NFPA because the provisions are now found in the 2012 edition of NFPA 92. This revision needs to be addressed at the reference in IFC section 909.8.92This standard has been added to replace the withdrawn standard NFPA 92B. The provisions of NFPA 92B are now found in NFPA 92. This revision needs to be addressed at the reference in IFC section 909.8.
- 99 The title is not correct in the IFC. No change necessary to the edition since this is the current edition. Next edition anticipated is 2015.
- 105 Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2013 edition.
- 110 Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2013 edition.
- 111 Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2013 edition.
- 120 The title is not correct in the IFC. No change necessary to the edition since this is the current edition. Next edition anticipated is 2015.

- 204 Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2012 edition.
- 211 Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2013 edition.
- 241 Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2013 edition.
- 260 Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2013 edition.
- 261 Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2013 edition.
- 289 Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2013 edition.
- 318 Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2012 edition.
- 385 Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2012 edition.
- 400 This standard has been added to replace the withdrawn standards NFPA 430 and NFPA 490. The provisions of NFPA 430 and NFPA 490 are now found in NFPA 400. This revision needs to be addressed at the references in IFC sections 6304.1.4 and 5601.1.5.
- 409 Not current edition. IFC incorrectly identifies the edition as 2010. There is no 2010 edition of this document. The current edition is 2011. Next edition anticipated is 2016.
- 430 This standard has been withdrawn by NFPA because the provisions are now found in the 2013 edition of NFPA 400. This revision needs to be addressed at the reference in IFC section 6304.1.4.
- 490 This standard has been withdrawn by NFPA because the provisions are now found in the 2013 edition of NFPA 400. This revision needs to be addressed at the reference in IFC section 5601.1.5.
- 495 Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2013 edition.
- 498 Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2013 edition.
- 505 Title incorrect in IFC. Not current edition. IFC incorrectly identifies the edition as 2010. There is no 2010 edition of this document. The current edition is 2013.
- 654 Not current edition. IBC incorrectly identifies the edition as 2011. There is no 2011 edition of this document. The current edition is 2013.
- 703 Title is incorrect in IFC. No change necessary to the edition since this is the current edition. Next edition anticipated is 2015.
- 720 Not current edition. Document has completed two revision cycles and updated to the 2012 edition. Next edition anticipated is 2015.
- 790 This is a UL standard and is relocated to the UL section of chapter 80. Editorial only.
- 1122 Not current edition. Document has completed two revision cycles and updated to the 2013 edition.
- 1124 Not current edition. The IFC incorrectly identifies the 2012 edition. There is no 2012 edition of this document. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2013 edition.
- 2001 Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2012 edition. Next edition anticipated is 2015.

## UL

- 790 Relocated from the NFPA standards section of Chapter 80. Editorial only

The SFM proposes to only adopt Sections 1103.7, 1103.7.3, 1103.7.3.1, 1103.7.8 – 1103.7.8.2, 1103.7.9 – 1103.7.9.10, 1103.8 – 1103.8.5.3 and 1106 of Chapter 11 pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 4 without modification.

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[51]

## APPENDIX CHAPTER 4 [SFM] SPECIAL DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BASED ON USE AND OCCUPANCY

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Appendix Chapter 4 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Appendix Chapter 4 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and

published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[52]

**APPENDIX A  
BOARD OF APPEALS**

The SFM proposes to not adopt Appendix A.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[53]

**APPENDIX B  
FIRE-FLOW REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Appendix B without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Appendix B without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[54]

**APPENDIX BB [SFM]  
FIRE-FLOW REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Appendix BB without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Appendix BB without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[55]

## **APPENDIX C FIRE HYDRANT LOCATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Appendix C without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Appendix C without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[56]

## **APPENDIX CC [SFM] FIRE HYDRANT LOCATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Appendix CC without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Appendix C without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[57]

## **APPENDIX D FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS**

## **APPENDIX E HAZARD CATEGORIES**

## **APPENDIX F HAZARD RANKING**

## **APPENDIX G CRYOGENIC FLUIDS—WEIGHT AND VOLUME EQUIVALENTS**

The SFM proposes to not adopt Appendix D through G.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[58]

**APPENDIX H  
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLAN (HMMP) AND  
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVENTORY STATEMENT (HMIS)  
INSTRUCTIONS**

**(Note: This IFC appendix chapter will not be printed in the California Fire Code.)**

The SFM proposes to not adopt Appendix H (see item 59 for Appendix H).

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[59]

**APPENDIX H  
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLANS AND  
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVENTORY STATEMENTS  
(See Sections 5001.5.1 and 5001.5.2)**

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Appendix H without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Appendix H without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[60]

**APPENDIX I  
FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS—UNSAFE CONDITIONS**

**APPENDIX J  
BUILDING INFORMATION SIGN**

The SFM proposes to not adopt Appendix I and J.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[61]

## **APPENDIX K HAUNTED HOUSES, GHOST WALKS, and SIMILAR AMUSEMENT USES**

The SFM is proposing this new appendix to assist local fire authorities when permitting for temporary Haunted House and Ghost Walk events to maintain public safety during these seasonal events. Each year, near the Halloween season, gymnasiums, recreation halls, warehouses, and large assembly tents suddenly appear, decorated in the spirit of the season. These buildings fall out of their occupancy class as they became filled with large occupant loads, combustible decorations, and in some cases, open flame devices, such as candles. Since they were temporary uses, these Haunted Houses and Ghost Walks fell out of the scope of Amusement Buildings and the requirements of Chapter 4 of the California Building Code.

In preparing this Appendix on Haunted Houses and Ghost Walks, reference to other existing Fire and Building requirements where applicable. Included general safety requirements found in other Chapters of the Code, and organized them to make a complete Fire Safety Document. We believe that when these requirements are used, they will add to the safety of visitors. It is believed that by establishing a written set of requirements, persons creating and decorating a Haunted House or Ghost Walk will choose the correct type of building or tent, and provide a minimum level of safety for the public. As an Appendix, jurisdictions may have the option to adopt these requirements.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[62]

The SFM proposes to adopt specific provisions relating to high-rise buildings, developed by the SFM High-rise Task Force.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The following is an extract from the SFM High-rise Task Force Proposed Code Changes Report, which provides the specific purpose and rational for item 62.

### **Preface**

In June of 2010, the CALFIRE Office of the California State Fire Marshal (OSFM) created a working task group to review current high-rise building regulations and to propose and develop new regulations for high-rise buildings. This task group was titled "Office of the State Fire Marshal's High-Rise Task Force", and was separated into two distinct phases of working task groups - Phase I and Phase II.

The High-Rise Phase II Task Force assignment was to review and develop any potential amendments that were recommended by the High-Rise Phase I Task Force and, as necessary, develop additional amendments relating to fire and life safety issues in high-rise buildings to be considered as additions to the 2013 California Building and Fire Codes and NFPA 13. Upon completion, the high-rise regulation package was to be submitted to the State Fire Marshal.

### **Executive Summary**

The Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM) created a working task group in June, 2010 to review current high-rise building regulations and to make recommendations for potential new regulations for high-rise buildings. Various jurisdictions across the state have adopted different ordinances based on their operational needs. The goals of this Task Force included developing high-rise regulations that are applicable to multiple jurisdictions and that eliminate inconsistency between local and state requirements.

The task force was comprised of fire department operation personnel, fire protection engineers, building officials, contractors, & hotel/lodging officials, an apartment association and OSFM Staff.

Phase I of the OSFM High-Rise Task Force worked for six months to obtain and assess the professional perspective of fire service operations personnel from Northern and Southern California. These first responders to high-rise building fires were able to learn how the codes affect their work and propose input into the changes they thought should be made to enhance the effectiveness of their work. This exercise contributed significantly to the High-Rise Phase I Task Force and resulted in twenty-six recommendations to the current code requirements.

The Phase II OSFM High-Rise Task Force commenced where Phase I left off and its members worked diligently for the next four months reviewing and developing the potential regulation changes pertaining to high-rise buildings, including the justifications and supportive documentation that were recommended by the High-Rise Phase I Task Force. The Phase II Task Force also considered additional proposals and/or modifications as necessary. This Task Force group developed specific code language and statements of reasons for all recommended regulations and modifications and submitted the completed regulation package to the State Fire Marshal and to SFM's Chief of the Code Development and Analysis Division for review and implementation.

### **Scope**

The scope of Phase I of the OSFM High-Rise Task Force was to assess the professional perspective of fire service operations personnel from Northern and Southern California. These first responders to high-rise building fires were able to learn how the codes affect their work and propose input into the changes they thought should be made to enhance the effectiveness of their work.

The scope of the Phase II Task Force was to review the potential regulation changes pertaining to high-rise buildings, including the justifications and supportive documentation that were developed by the High-Rise Phase I Task Force. This Task Force was also asked to consider additional proposals and/or modifications as necessary to achieve their goals. In addition, this Task Force group was responsible for development of specific code language and statements of reasons for all recommended regulations and modifications. Upon completion, their final recommendation package was to be submitted to the State Fire Marshal for review.

### **Goals**

- Promote fire and life safety in high-rise buildings.
- Reduce the need for local ordinances/amendments.
- Reduce the inconsistency between local and state requirements.
- Provide consensus-based recommendations to the SFM by March 1, 2012.
- Include broad stakeholder involvement.

### **Objectives**

- Prioritize the proposed amendments for the 2012 Triennial Code Adoption Cycle.
- Consider further study of lower priority items.
- Review, analyze and further develop where necessary and document the rationale for each proposed amendment.
- Ensure each of the recommendations meets the nine- point criteria.
- Develop specific code language and statement of reasons for each recommended amendment.

### **Acknowledgements**

This final report was developed through a collaborative effort comprised of many hours of meetings, phone conferences, research and analysis. Excellent partnering was demonstrated by many individuals representing many disciplines, experts, and stakeholders who participated on the High-Rise Task Force during both Phase I and Phase II. The Office of the State Fire Marshal thanks each member and their organization for their assistance with this important work.

### **Task Force Members, Phase I**

Vickie Sakamoto, Division Chief – Office of the State Fire Marshal – Chair  
Rick Thornberry, PE – The Code Consortium, Inc. – Co-Chair

Roxanne V. Bercik, Assistant Chief – Homeland Security Division, Los Angeles Fire Department  
Frank Cardinale, Assistant Deputy Chief, Director of Training – San Francisco Fire Department  
Kevin Conant – San Jose Fire Department  
Sean G. Daugherty, Bureau of Fire Prevention, Harbor Division – Long Beach Fire Department  
Marcos Espiritu – County Facilities/High Rise Unit, County of Los Angeles Fire Department  
Jeff Halpert – Glendale Fire Department  
Troy Malaspino – Fire Marshal, Sacramento City Fire Department

Ernie Paez, Division Chief – Office of the State Fire Marshal  
Sergio Pereira – Fire Prevention Supervisor, San Diego Fire Department  
Kevin Reinertson, Division Chief – Office of the State Fire Marshal  
Barbara Schultheis – Assistant Deputy Chief, Fire Marshal, San Francisco Fire Department

#### **Task Force Members, Phase II**

John Guhl– Office of the State Fire Marshal – Chair  
Rick Thornberry –The Code Consortium, Inc. – Co-Chair

Ken Cofflin - Member – San Francisco Fire Department  
Thomas Harvey - Alternate – San Francisco Fire Department  
Vivian Day - Member – County Building Officials Association of California  
(c/o City and County of San Francisco Department of Building Inspection)  
Cliff Dehayward - Member – Apartment Association of Greater Los Angeles  
Guisela Guerra - Alternate – Apartment Association of Greater Los Angeles  
David Diamond - Member – American Institute of Architects, California Council  
(c/o SOM San Francisco)  
Kurt T. Cooknick - Alternate – American Institute of Architects, California Council  
Thomas Dusza - Member – Society of Fire Protection Engineers  
(c/o Rolf Jensen & Associates, Inc.)  
Armin Wolski – Member - Fire Protection Engineer,  
(c/o Arup)

#### **Recommendations**

The High-rise's Task Force core recommendations relating to fire and life safety issues in high-rise building construction in California and enhance fire and life safety throughout the industry:

#### **Rationale for proposed modification to Part 2 and/or Part 9**

### **CHAPTER 5 FIRE SERVICE FEATURES**

#### **508.1.5 See 907.6.3.3 for specific purpose and rational.**

#### **508.1.6**

**Rationale:** Common HVAC systems may be shut-down under alarm or other emergency conditions. Equipment in this room is computer based and may malfunction under elevated temperatures. The intent of this code change is to provide an independent HVAC unit within the room. This may include a fan coil within the room even though chilled water is provided from a common building source. Emergency power to the HVAC is not required, but would be desirable. The section is intentionally left performance-based to allow for multiple options based upon building systems.

The intent of Task Force Group 1 is met.

This section is for new buildings and would only apply to existing building if the Fire Command Center is relocated or completely renovated.

### **CHAPTER 6 BUILDING SERVICES AND SYSTEMS**

#### **604.2.14.1.1 See 913.6 for specific purpose and rational.**

### **CHAPTER 7 FIRE-RESISTANCE-RATED CONSTRUCTION**

#### **705.1 (Part 2 – 705.12)**

Phase 1 Recommendation:

# 6 - Add a new Section 705.12 Graphics on Exterior Walls of High-Rise Buildings to require the review and approval by the local fire official for the installation of super graphics on the exterior of high-rise buildings.

Phase 1 Statement of Reasons (If Already Developed):



Local fire departments have concerns regarding the application of graphics and/or wall signs on multi-story buildings when covering large areas of the exterior wall. (This applies to temporary mylar-type “advertising” graphics adhesively-applied to the exterior glazing, and permanent signage mounted on the exterior wall.)

**Rationale:** There is currently no language in the code (either CBC or IBC) pertaining to large graphic applications on the exterior of high-rise buildings. This pertains both to temporary mylar-type “advertising” graphics adhesively-applied to the exterior glazing and permanent graphics mounted on the exterior wall. This proposed amendment addresses the following concerns raised by the Phase I Task Force:

1. The materials used on graphics signs should not be more combustible than the materials used on the exterior wall. However, Section 1406.2.2 allows combustible materials to be used up to 40 feet in height above grade, so the proposed amendment for noncombustible or reduced flame spread graphics materials applies only to graphics located above 40 feet in height.
2. The risk of the graphics falling off the building needs to be minimized. This applies both to the appropriate engineering of mechanical attachment for permanent graphics and the adhesive attachment of temporary graphics directly to the surface of the exterior wall.
3. Graphics applied to the exterior wall of buildings should in no way interfere with building ventilation and/or fire and life safety systems in the building. An example of this would be open parking structures that rely on portions of the exterior wall remaining open for natural ventilation and passive smoke evacuation and should therefore not have these openings blocked by additive graphic elements. Another example would be glazing on the exterior wall that is designed to be broken out for passive smoke evacuation, therefore the break-away functionality of the glass should not be impeded by adhesively-applied graphic banners on the surface of the exterior wall.

## **CHAPTER 9 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS**

### **907.6.1.1**

Phase 1 Recommendation:

#30: Fire alarm initiating circuits, notification circuits and signaling line circuits in high-rise buildings shall be Class A in accordance with NFPA 72 and fire alarm circuits installed in high-rise buildings shall be enclosed in continuous metallic raceways in accordance with the California Electrical Code.

Exception: Initiating circuits which serve only a single initiating device and Metallic cable (MC) shall be permitted for fire alarm notification circuits where survivability is not required.

**Rational:** In high-rise buildings, the code relies on a high level of performance and reliability by the fire alarm system to maintain life safety. This includes detection of fire incidents, occupant notification, and controlling building systems to minimize the impact of the fire event. SFM is proposing this amendment regarding requirements for fire alarm wiring installed in high-rise buildings. Item # 1 requires fire alarm circuits to be Class A in accordance with NFPA 72 to enhance the reliability of these critical life safety circuits. Class A circuits will ensure fire alarm performance even if there's a break in the circuit.

Item # 2 requires fire alarm circuits to be protected against fire and physical damage by placing the circuits within metallic raceways (i.e. conduit). CBC Section 909.12.1 already requires that all wiring serving smoke control systems including any fire alarm circuits initiating, monitoring, or controlling circuits to be in continuous raceways. The exception allows the use of metallic cable (MC) for fire alarm notification circuits.

### **907.6.3.3 and 508.1.5 (Part 2 – 911.1.5)**

Phase 1 Recommendation:

# 10 – Revise Section 911.1.5 Required Features to require graphic annunciators for all fire alarm system computers and related equipment, including smoke control in all new high-rise buildings.

**Rational:** This proposed amendment would require a matrix style fire alarm annunciator in new high-rise buildings. A matrix annunciator would facilitate quick evaluation of critical fire alarm conditions by responding emergency personnel. Multiple alarms on multiple floors are shown along with many essential supervisory/trouble conditions.

SFM High-rise Phase I Task Group recommended a graphic annunciator for this purpose. This usually includes a building elevation as background, but could also imply individual floor plans.

Upon thorough review and consideration SFM High-rise Phase II Task Group recommended a matrix style panel utilizing a building elevation pattern instead. This concept simplifies the fire alarm system annunciator, and thus reduces the cost.

### **913.6 and 604.2.14.1.1 (CBC 403.3.4 and 913.6)**

Phase 1 Recommendation:

# 25

Revise Section 604.2.14.1.1 Fuel Supply of the 2010 CFC to increase the fuel supply capacity from 6 hours to 8 hours for standby power systems. Additionally add a statement to require that a minimum fuel supply be always available.

Phase 1 Statement of Reasons:

Potential amendment #25 applies to all fuel supply for generators serving the standby power of highrise buildings. The standby power serves the systems that focus more on the continued operation of critical equipment in a building such as elevators, and fire pumps. CFC section 604.14.1 requires that the fuel supply shall be sufficient to serve the systems for a minimum duration of 6-hour with the exception of fire pumps having a fuel supply capacity of minimum 8-hour. There is currently no provision in this code to set a threshold for the minimum fuel level before refueling is required. It is possible that the tank fuel level drops too low due to the system testing. This code section is modified to require the fuel supply to be maintained 6 hour all times.

**Rational:** SFM is proposing this amendment based on feedback from the SFM High-Rise Phase I Task Group. This amendment modifies this Code section to clarify the minimum capacity of the fuel tank to assure that the minimum required fuel supply is available at all times for the operation of the equipment required to be on standby power in high-rise buildings.

This proposed amendment applies to all fuel supplies for generators serving the standby power system in high-rise buildings. The standby power serves the systems that focus more on the continued operation of critical equipment in a building such as elevators, and fire pumps. CFC section 604.2.14.1 requires that the fuel supply shall be sufficient to serve the systems for a minimum duration of 6 hours with the exception of fire pumps having a fuel supply capacity for a minimum of 8 hours. There is currently no provision in the code to set a threshold for the minimum fuel level before refueling is required. During system testing, it is probable that the tank fuel level will drop, so this code section is being modified to assure that the fuel supply will be maintained for a minimum of 6 hours for full-demand operation of the system at all times.

To accomplish this, SFM is relocating the current amendment in CFC Section 604.2.14.1.1 to new CBC Section 913.6 Fire Pumps in High-rise Buildings and a new CFC Section 913.6 Fire Pumps in High-Rise Buildings. A new CBC Section 403.3.4 Fire Pumps is also being added as a pointer.

## **CHAPTER 10 MEANS OF EGRESS**

### **1007.8.1**

**Rational:** Current IBC language allows the Communication System Receiving Station to be in the Fire Command Center (FCC). The FCC is normally unoccupied and the voice communication system may be used in other than fire department response emergencies where the FCC may not be used. This amendment requires the building owner and fire department authority to concur on a specific location based upon building design, building operations, and fire department operations.

SFM High-rise Phase I Task Group recommendation for two on-site locations was not accepted by the Phase II Task Group, as some equipment can only work correctly with a single call monitoring location. Additional code language would be necessary to assure proper equipment performance. In addition, a call monitoring location may be a security desk in the lobby. Fire department operations are often staged in the lobby which is also usually adjacent to the FCC. The security desk may be the best location under these conditions.

An automated system directly calling 911 could tie up a 911 operator who may not be familiar with the building specifics. Off-site monitoring locations are readily available but not necessarily constantly attended. *"An approved"* was added to "monitoring location" to prevent the use of a monitoring location that may not be constantly attended.

### **1007.8.2**

Phase 1 Recommendation

# 13 – Revise Section 1007.9 Signage to require that signage clearly explain the use of the two-way communication system by persons with disabilities during an emergency, and note the location of the elevator lobby within the building and the address of the building.

Phase 1 Statement of Reasons (If Already Developed):

The majority of information is included in CBC Section 1007.8.2, which is identical to the 2012 IBC Section 1007.8.2. Building address is added along with additional floor location information. DSA Access Compliance Division should be provided with language for concurrence and Chapter 11 signage coordination.

**Rational:** SFM is proposing this amendment because the SFM High-rise Task Group determined that the word "location" is vague and additional information should be provided.

The information proposed is sufficiently specific to determine the location of the individual initiating the call with the communication system receiving station being either an internal building location or an outside monitoring service.

#### **1008.1.9.12**

Phase 1 Recommendation:

# 15

Revise Section 1008.1.4.6 Access-Controlled Elevator Lobby Egress Doors (SFM Amendment) to clarify that it is not intended to apply to elevator lobbies that serve as part of the means of egress through which occupants must pass to reach an exit on the opposite side of the lobby and that the approved smoke detection system need only consist of smoke detectors located in the elevator lobby and one located outside of the elevator lobby directly adjacent to the elevator lobby doors, and to require a master switch located in the Fire Control Room for the fire department to use to manually unlock all such doors located in the building.

**Rational:** This proposed State Fire Marshal amendment is a clarification of the intent of the current amendment which is to limit its application to elevator lobbies in office buildings where the required path of egress travel to reach an exit stairway does not pass through the elevator lobby. It also clarifies that the smoke detection system requirement is intended to be a single smoke detector located at each set of the elevator lobby doors on the tenant side ceiling. It also requires a remote master switch for unlocking the elevator lobby doors to be provided in the Fire Command Center similar to the requirement for stairway door locks. This proposal also reformats and edits the section to make it more user friendly and easier to interpret and enforce.

#### **1022.10, 1022.10.1**

Phase 1 Recommendation:

# 20 approved by high-rise phase ii task force 2/24/12

Delete the reference to "Pressurized Stairways" in CBC / CFC Section 1022.10 Smokeproof Enclosures and Pressurized Stairways and clarify the matrix adoption table for Chapter 9 that Section 909.20.5 Stair Pressurization Alternative is not adopted by the State Fire Marshal.

**Rational:** This amendment is strictly editorial and arose because of the fire department operational issues related to pressurized stairs and vestibules. This needs to be correlated with CBC / CFC Section 909.20.5 and the SFM amendment to it that currently deletes pressurized stairways as an option to smokeproof enclosures.

**[Additional modifications related to High-rise building outside the scope of the SFM High-rise Task Force.]**

#### **909.18.9**

**Rational** This State Fire Marshal amendment is needed to insure that the smoke control system and firefighters smoke control display panel is functioning correctly in both the automatic and manual modes as design. This information is essential to the responding fire officers and fighters during a fire event and also to Fire Marshals, Fire Inspectors, Building Engineer and technicians for the required annual testing. Although this information may already be incorporated in the approved plans and various documents, it needs to be readily available in a single document for responding fire department personnel.

### **Chapter 2 definitions**

#### **Direct access**

##### **1027.1**

**Reason:** The SFM is proposing the above modifications based on proposals submitted for the 29015 IBC that address issues related to FSAE and Occupant Evacuation elevators lobbies. The following is the rational by the ICC Code Technology Committee that proposed the modifications. This code proposal has been heard and accepted by the ICC General Committee at the ICC Code Hearings held April-May, 2012 in Dallas, TX. Final Action of these modifications to ratify will be made in October 2012 and the SFM will modify accordingly should additional changes be approved. The following is the rational for support of the proposed modifications:

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code

issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as “areas of study”. Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

This proposal is one of several proposals submitted by the CTC related to elevator lobby provisions. The ICC Executive Board directed the Code Technology Committee (CTC) to study the issue of elevator lobby separations in November 2010 due to the number of code change proposals submitted addressing this issue over a number of code change cycles. The Code Technology Committee formed a study group on the elevator lobby separation issue in December 2010. Note that this subject had been previously addressed by CABO/BCMC in 1986 with a similar conclusion. The code change proposals submitted are the result of the CTC’s study of the issue. Note that the scope of the activity was as follows:

#### Scope

- Review the need for elevator lobbies,; with emphasis on building use, building and hoistway height, active and passive fire protection features associated with the aforementioned.
- Review the differences and specific needs when dealing with elevator lobbies of traditional-use elevators, fire service elevators, and occupant evacuation elevators.
- Review related code provisions, such as egress from and through elevator lobbies.
- Review the appropriate use of alternatives including pressurization of hoistways, additional doors, roll-down style barriers, and gasketing systems.
- Review with members of elevator industry to scope the requirements of applicable elevator reference standards as it deals with elevator lobby design, use and construction.
- Review design and construction requirements for elevator lobbies, including but not limited to dimensions, location and separation.
- Review applicable code change history, technical studies and loss statistics as part of this review.

Based upon the extensive nature of this area of study, 5 Task Groups were formed during the process to provide in-depth review and to manage the number of issues. These task groups developed a number of proposals that were coordinated throughout the process.

More information on this CTC area of study can be found at the following link.  
<http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/CTC/Pages/ElevatorLobbies.aspx>

The focus of this proposal is on how the direct access requirements of Section 3007.7.1 and 3008.7.1 are applied. Both FSAE and Occupant Evacuation elevators lobbies call for direct access to the stairway. The term direct access is not necessarily clear in its meaning and could if applied as intended place severe design limitations on some buildings. The intent of this proposal is to set out a viable option for the stairs to be more remotely located from the lobby. A package of requirements that provides fire resistance rated construction and smoke and draft protection is provided. A definition is also provided to clarify the use of the term. Section 1027.1 was revised slightly since the current use of the term “direct access” in that case has a different meaning.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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#### [63]

The SFM proposes to adopt specific provisions relating to custody, correctional and the rehabilitation facilities, developed by the SFM I-3 Task Force.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The following is an extract from the I-3 Occupancy Codes Task Force Proposed Code Changes Final Report, which provides the specific purpose and rationale for item 63.

### Acknowledgements

This report was developed through a *collaborative* effort and many hours of research, analysis *and discussions*. *Excellent partnering* was demonstrated by the many individuals, disciplines, experts, and stakeholders participating with the I-3 Occupancy Codes Task Group. Included in those efforts are (in alphabetical order):

### Task Force Members

Steve Guarino, Supervising State Fire Marshal – Chair

Lorenzo Martin Lopez, Vice President, Nacht Lewis Architects – Co- Chair

Virgil Matheny – CDCR

Joe McAtee – California Medical Facility

Brian McLaughlin – Arup

Cindy Moore – State Fire Marshal

Troy Morris – Deuel Vocational Institute

Michele Nachtmann – State Fire Marshal

Michael Bush – CDCR

Carmelito Cataylo – CDCR

Catherine Chan – HOK

Paul Chatham – CDCR

Ali Fatah – City of San Diego

Kevin Scott – International Code Council

Shawn Sen – AOC

Jim Stephenson – AOC

Debi Nishimoto – Department of Mental Health

Robert Marshall – Contra Costa Fire Protection

Ken Vollenweider – State Fire Marshal

Charlene Aboytes – CDCR - CSA

Sanjay Aggarwal – RJA Group

Syed Alam – Department of Mental Health

Greg Anderson – State Fire Marshal

Gale Bate – Code Resource.

Ernie Paez – State Fire Marshal

Kevin Reinertson – State Fire Marshal

Bill Robertson – State Fire Marshal

Gordon Rogers – Kitchell, CEM, Inc.

Maynard Feist – Lionakis

John Guhl – State Fire Marshal

Richard Hoerner – Lionakis

Jeffrey Maddox – The Fire Consultants

Jon Marhoefer – San Bernardino Sheriff's Dept.

Thomas Trimberger – Power Utilities Bureau Veritas

The Office of the State Fire Marshal thanks each member and their organization for their assistance with this important work.

### Preface

On September 22, 2011, the Office of the State Fire Marshal convened representatives from various disciplines related to in-custody, correctional and the rehabilitation industry. The I-3 Occupancy Task Group was to provide information and suggested recommendations to the State Fire Marshal on issues related to the changing correctional and in-custody infrastructure California is currently faced with. Our key stakeholders include members of the California Fire Service, California Correctional Industry, Building Officials, Architects, Fire Protection Engineers, State and County agencies.

A multitude of court orders and a change in a rehabilitative thought process, on both a local and state levels, has transformed construction methodologies for detention and correctional facilities.

In 2001, a federal class-action lawsuit alleged that the state of medical care in California state prisons violated the 8<sup>th</sup> amendment of the U.S. Constitution, which prohibits cruel and unusual punishment. In 2002, the State settled the lawsuit by agreeing to reform the system and provided within its secured facilities the ability to:

- Providing health care to 166,000 inmates (93% male, 7% female).
- Delivering health care at 33 adult institutions in California

To achieve court mandates, California is tasked with constructing sub-acute medical and mental health care facilities (I-2 occupancies) for patient-inmates within the California state prison system (I-3 occupancies). *The* code currently does not address the specific construction provisions for combining these occupancies. This Task Group has evaluated existing codes and has proposed code revision that will clarify the specific provisions that are necessary to facilitate inmate care while maintaining a secure environment.

The purpose of this task group is to advise the State Fire Marshal *with regard* to fire and panic safety regulations and building standards concerning facilities where persons are restrained *while ensuring a safe environment for both security and fire safety requirements*. The task group was also tasked to identify facilities or portions thereof, where persons are restrained that would be classified by the California Building Code as group I-3 occupancies.

## Executive Summary

California has a prison crisis; overcrowding, increasing healthcare costs and 70% recidivism rate. In an effort to address these issues California expanded the mission of the Department of Corrections to include “rehabilitation.” These changes in methodology have resulted in a *need* to re-evaluate how correctional facilities *should be* constructed.

Federal Judge Thelton E. Henderson, of the U.S. District Court for Northern California presides over the *Plata v. Schwarzenegger* case in which medical care in California's adult prisons was found to be unconstitutional. After the State failed to make court-ordered corrections, Judge Henderson put the California Prison system into Receivership.

The Federally appointed Receiver has requested;

- \$6 billion to build a new stand-alone medical prison on the grounds of existing prisons in Stockton. The Receiver indicates that this facility is necessary in order to accommodate the needs of 10,000 inmates his office has identified as requiring long-term care (one-half of whom have primarily medical needs, while the other one-half have primarily mental health needs).
- \$1 billion to renovate, upgrade, and expand the existing medical space at 32 state prisons.
- \$1 billion mainly to build new dental facilities as part of the Perez court case regarding inmate dental care.

On May 23, 2007, the Governor signed into law Chapter 7, Statutes of 2007 (AB 900, Solorio), in order to relieve the significant overcrowding problems facing state prisons. Specifically, AB 900 authorized a total of approximately \$7.7 billion for a broad package of prison construction and rehabilitation initiatives:

- The measure allocated \$2.4 billion for 16,000 infill beds.
- Assembly Bill 900 allocated \$2.6 billion to construct up to 16,000 beds at “secure reentry facilities”—with up to 500 beds each—for inmates within one year of being released from custody prior to parole.
- The measure allocated about \$1.1 billion to construct medical, dental, and mental health treatment or housing for inmates.
- \$1.2 billion to help counties construct local jail facilities to help address overcrowding in these facilities.
- \$300 million from the General Fund to address sewage, water, and other types of infrastructure problems at existing prisons.

In addition to addressing the construction needs for the changing correctional industry, the California Court System is revamping its infrastructure.

SB 1407 provided funding urgently needed for courthouse improvement projects in California. The following statistics illustrate the critical need for replacement and renovation of California's courts:

- More than 40 percent of court facilities have no means to bring in-custody defendants into courtrooms without using public hallways.
- More than two-thirds have inadequate security.
- One-quarter of courtrooms have no space for a jury.
- More than three-quarters lack adequate access for people with disabilities.
- More than a quarter is at risk of significant damage in an earthquake.

Providing safe, secure, accessible, and fire safe courthouses is a critical priority for California. The most immediate and critical needs for courthouse construction focuses on buildings that have been identified for years as in need of replacement or renovation which includes in-custody defendants transfer and holding facilities.

## Scope

The scope of the *Task Group* is to review and evaluate the current California Code of Regulations, Title 24 – California Building and Fire Codes, specifically Group I-3 provisions and other facilities or occupancies where persons can be restrained. I-3 Occupancy Codes Task Group reviewed these codes to determine if revisions (amendments) are needed for the next California Code cycle *in answer to the above noted needs and methodologies*.

The task group has developed, and in this report *provided*, recommendations to the State Fire Marshal for consideration and/or implementation into California Code of Regulations, Title 24 – California Building and Fire Codes.

## Committee Goals

The I-3 Occupancy Codes Task Group goals were to evaluate existing building and fire codes, and to evaluate the industry through a consensus process in order to:

1. Provide clarity to all stakeholders.
  - Re-evaluate existing code and SFM code interpretations
  - Better communication between Stakeholders regarding new code and interpretations
  - Provide balance between fire and life safety and security.
2. Provide unified consensus for regulations and standards.
  - Look at all regulations and codes for accuracy, ambiguity and consistency as they relate to areas where persons are restrained.
  - Review and make recommendations for proposed code changes to the State Fire Marshal in accordance with Health and Safety Code Section 18930.

### **Consensus on Recommendations**

The task force worked effectively to compile this report and for the most part agreed on the content, with some exceptions. The task group agreed to ensure that any recommendations provided to the State Fire Marshal would represent a strong consensus of the voting members. Therefore the members required that each recommendation obtain a 2/3 majority vote. All recommendations received task force consensus.

### **Recommendations**

The I-3 Occupancy Codes Task Group's core recommendations will clarify Jail, Prison and Courthouse construction in California and enhance fire and life safety throughout the industry:

### **Proposed modification to Part 2 and / or Part 9**

## **CHAPTER 2 DEFINITIONS**

### **Section: 202 Definitions**

#### **CELL**

The I-3 Occupancy Codes Task Group reviewed the definition of "Cell" and proposes to change the definition to clarify use conditions already in practice throughout the state. The current definition does not adequately define "cell" as used within the content California Code of Regulations, Title 15, entitled "Crime Prevention and Corrections".

California Code of Regulations, Title 15, § 3269, Inmate Housing Assignments, provides operational expectations that all inmates are housed in double cell. Single cell housing status may be considered for those inmates who demonstrate a history of in-cell abuse, significant in-cell violence towards a cell partner, verification of predatory behavior towards a cell partner, or who have been victimized in-cell by another inmate.

#### **COURTROOM DOCK**

The I-3 Occupancy Codes Task Group reviewed existing definitions and found no definition for "*Courtroom Dock*". The Administrative Office of the Courts advised SFM that the current common use term for area within a courtroom where persons may be restrained and are awaiting court proceedings is "Courtroom Dock". The I-3 Occupancy Codes Task Group proposes to add this definition to clarify use conditions already in practice throughout the state.

#### **COURTHOUSE HOLDING FACILITY**

The I-3 Occupancy Codes Task Group reviewed the current definitions and found no definition that adequately describes rooms, cells, cell complex or building specific to court facilities where persons are confined for the purpose of a court appearance for a period not to exceed 12 hours. The addition of this term "Courthouse Holding Facility" would differentiate between temporary holding rooms, temporary holding cells, and cells where persons are kept for less than 24 hours, and housing cells within jails and prisons.

#### **DETENTION ELEVATOR**

The I-3 Occupancy Codes Task Group reviewed the current definitions and found no definition that adequately describes an elevator which serves only in-custody individuals within a secure and restrained environment such as high-rise jails and courthouses. The addition of the term "Detention Elevator" would differentiate between passenger or freight elevators and provide for appropriate fire, life safety and security regulations.

## **DETENTION TREATMENT ROOM**

The I-3 Occupancy Codes Task Group reviewed the current definitions and found no definition that adequately describes a room or rooms in which various treatments or procedures requiring special equipment may be performed. These rooms may also be used for person's in-custody or inmates receiving therapeutic interaction or treatment contracted by a trained professional. Detention Treatment Rooms may be used by law enforcement personnel or legal counsel for interviews and interrogation.

Detention Treatment Rooms in detention areas are defined to allow for special circumstances which exist when persons are systematically escorted and locked in rooms with doors equipped with paracentric (security bolt) hardware which are incompatible with closers and self closing devices.

## **OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION...**

### **Institutional Group I-3.**

**Condition 1.**

**Condition 2.**

**Condition 3.**

**Condition 4.**

**Condition 5.**

**Condition 6.**

**Condition 7.**

**Condition 8.**

These new definitions and conditions are necessary for two uses that currently are used in law enforcement buildings but do not meet the definitions of other conditions listed in the model code or CBC. These technically employ the use of restraint (locked doors) and therefore are I-3 occupancies, but fall well below the security and danger levels described in the other conditions. As temporary rooms for interviews or staging, which are continuously observed by law enforcement personnel, they should not be held to the type of restrictive construction required for other I-3 conditions. These newly defined uses should be allowed in sheriff's offices, police stations, border patrol buildings, FBI office, DEA, etc., which are B occupancies. The inclusion of a small number of lockable rooms which are under supervision should not require the entire building to meet I-3 conditions. The alternative would be to handcuff or shackle detainees to a desk or bench which would be more risk to life safety. These code additions allow CSA and the SFM to regulate a use which already is in practice. Since these requirements are in addition to the regulations in Section 1231, these specific definitions do not conflict with 1231.1. Section 1231.2.2 requires bunks for inmates held for more than 12 hours. Chapter 1231 may not apply to facilities operated by Federal law enforcement located in leased buildings such as those by the FBI or DEA and CBP and ICE.

## **RESTRAINT**

The I-3 Occupancy Codes Task Group reviewed the definition of "restraint" and proposes to change the definition to clarify use conditions already in practice throughout the state. The current definition does not adequately define "restraint". This revision makes clear "restraint" is applied in the same fashion to:

- holding cells and temporary holding adjacent to courtrooms
- courtroom docks in courtrooms
- secure interview rooms
- handcuffed/shackled secured to or not attached to chair/bench

and, shall not be practiced in hospitals as well as the other care occupancy groups already listed in the current code language.

## **SECURE INTERVIEW ROOMS**

The SFM I-3 Occupancy Codes Task Group on Prisons, Law Enforcement, and Jails reviewed the current definitions and found no definition that adequately describes a room/s where persons are kept by law enforcement for the purpose of interviewing either witness, persons of interest or detainees less than 24 hours,

## **TEMPORARY HOLDING CELL, ROOM or AREA**

The SFM I-3 Occupancy Codes Task Group reviewed the current definitions and found no definition that adequately describes a room/s where persons are kept for less than 24 hours, The addition of this term "Temporary Holding" would differentiate between temporary holding rooms where persons are kept for less than 24 hours, and housing cells where persons sleep overnight and/or reside.

## **TEMPORARY HOLDING FACILITY**

The SFM I-3 Occupancy Codes Task Group reviewed the current definitions and found no definition that adequately



describes a groups of rooms where persons are kept for less than 24 hours, The addition of this term “Temporary Holding Facility” would differentiate between groups of temporary holding rooms where persons are kept for less than 24 hours, and housing cells where persons sleep overnight and/or reside.

#### **TENABLE ENVIRONMENT**

The I-3 Occupancy Codes Task Group reviewed the current definitions and found no definition that adequately describes “tenable environment”. *This definition helps to quantify requirements found in Section 408.9 and 909. This definition is in-line with nationally recognized codes and standards. [From NFPA 92B – Smoke Management Systems in Malls, Atria, and Large Spaces.]*

### **CHAPTER 9 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS**

#### **903.2.6.2**

The I-3 Occupancy Codes Task Group reviewed the history and current correctional operation associated with this Section and its exceptions and proposes to repeal the exceptions in this rule making. These exceptions are a holdover from barred cell front construction. It is no longer allowed to apply to cells with solid cell fronts.

#### **907.2.6.3**

This is intended to clarify that this code section, which eliminates the need for smoke detection in temporary holding cells in I-3 occupancies as is allowed for sleeping rooms per 907.2.6.3.3. Temporary holding cells have far less combustible content and sources of ignition. Occupants of these spaces are there for limited periods of time. These spaces impose less risk than sleeping cells and day rooms which are exempted per 907.2.6.3.3.,

#### **907.2.6.3.3**

Exception 2, is intended to clarify that this code section, which eliminates the need for fire and smoke detection in cells in I-3 facilities, also applies to medical/mental health facilities which are a correctional medical and mental health facilities.

Exception 3: The SFM is proposing this exception regarding smoke detection in inmate cells or cell cases that house two or fewer inmates. These inmate cells located in housing units are being continuously monitored by correction staff. The cells are constructed with noncombustible materials. Inmate cells are required to have automatic fire sprinkler protection and smoke detection in corridors. Inmate cells are also limited in the amount of combustible materials. Correctional staff can manually activate the fire alarm if needed.

Note: this exception does not apply to medical facilities.

Exception 4: The SFM is proposing this exception regarding smoke detection in dayrooms located in inmate housing units of detention facilities where 24 hour direct supervision is proved by correctional staff. The high ceilings in these dayrooms prohibit the operational effectiveness of smoke detectors installed on the ceiling. Dayrooms are constructed with noncombustible materials and have automatic fire sprinkler throughout. Dayrooms are under continuous supervision by correctional staff that can manually activate the fire alarm if needed.

#### **907.3.2.1, 907.3.2.4**

Delayed egress doors are required in order to secure secondary exits from courthouses. The alternative would be to allow terrorists or other criminals to open a secondary exit from the inside to allow other armed or otherwise dangerous individuals to enter. Courthouses are heavily staffed and are equipped with sprinklers and smoke detection, and therefore delayed egress poses no threat to life safety. In order to allow for delayed egress (which actually increases life safety) the requirements for smoke detection should only be required in corridors, mechanical and electrical spaces to be covered by smoke detection.

### **CHAPTER 10 MEANS OF EGRESS**

#### **1008.1.9.7**

Delayed egress doors are required in order to secure secondary exits from courthouses. The alternative would be to allow terrorists or other criminals to open a secondary exit from the inside to allow other armed or otherwise dangerous individuals to enter. Courthouses are heavily staffed and are equipped with sprinklers and smoke detection, and therefore delayed egress poses no threat to life safety.

Requirements for smoke detection throughout, in order to allow for delayed egress (which actually increases life safety) should require only corridors and mech/elec spaces to be covered by smoke detection.

**Table 1015.1 Footnote b**

The 2010 CBC section 1015.1 item 4 indicates “In detention and correctional facilities and holding cells” two means of egress are required when the occupant load exceeds 20. Table 1015.1 indicates the maximum occupant load for 1 means of egress is 10. We have reviewed the 2001 CBC and in our opinion section 1015.1 item 4 is a combination of 2001 CBC 1004.2.3.3 exception 2 and Appendix 3 section 331A.1. The first code section establishes the required occupant load of 20 for holding cells while the second code section establishes 20 occupants for the occupancies related to Appendix 3A (prisons, jails, reformatories, and other detention facilities) . It is our opinion that the intent was to carry over the 2001 requirements but the IBC number in the table was missed.

**1015.1**

If the changes to 408.1.2.5 are incorporated into the CBC, this exception (which is unclear) should be eliminated. However, if 408.1.2.5 is not adopted, then this section must remain. Refer to rationale for 408.1.2.5.

**TABLE 1016.2 Footnote a.**

This change is required for the addition of 408.3.11. The I-3 Occupancy Codes Task Group suggests that the 200 ft travel distance is overly conservative for staff areas within an institution. Staff areas such as storage, control rooms, tunnels and officer areas have a similar or smaller fire load than Group B office areas which are permitted the 300 ft distance. Even this distance is based on a slow travel speed to accommodate a wide variety of movement speeds. The staff in an institution should be moving at faster speeds than the average person.

**Table 1018.1 Footnote b**

This correlates to the new Section 408.1.2

**1025.4**

Often in I-3 occupancies, horizontal exits are required to achieve the exiting requirements and maintain security. In group I-3 occupancies, an exit is not necessary from each individual fire compartment if there is access to an exit through other fire compartments without passing through the fire compartment of fire origin. This provision is intended to promote the use of horizontal exits in detention and correctional occupancies. Horizontal exits provide an especially effective egress system for an occupancy in which the occupants, due to security concerns, are not commonly released to the outside.

**1028**

The I-3 Occupancy Codes Task Group reviewed the current requirements for Group A occupancies found with correctional and detention facilities. The requirements of 1028 are not compatible with I-3 facilities. Since I-3 facilities are already built to more restrictive requirements than necessary for Group A occupancies, and because quantity and size of exits are spelled out in other areas of Chapter 10, this code section creates confusion on buildings that are Group I-3 occupancies as their primary occupancy. The provision found in Section 1028 are less stringent than the requirements for Group I-3 occupancies.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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**[64]**

The SFM proposes to amend, modify or adopt new building standards relating to solar photovoltaic panel(s) or systems into chapters 9 and 80.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The specific purpose and rationale of each adoption, amendment, or repeal is as follows:

**CODE CHANGES FOR SOLAR PV INSTALLATIONS DEVELOPED IN PART THROUGH THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH PROJECT)**

Governor Brown and the Legislature have set aggressive goals to develop renewable energy, most notably the

State's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) requiring that one-third of California's energy come from renewable sources by 2020. Additionally, Governor Brown has set a target to develop 12,000 megawatts of small-scale renewable energy (known as "Distributed Generation") in the state by 2020. These goals are aiding California's economic recovery: renewable energy projects are creating jobs across the state; providing consumers price stability on their electricity, and increasing energy reliability in California communities.

Considering current targets and the economic benefits of renewable energy, state government should take expeditious action to remove any unreasonable barriers that constrain renewable energy growth. This need is urgent: the state's statutory targets (such as RPS demand) rapid expansion of renewable energy; federal incentives that drive renewable development expansion may sunset soon, and some of the state's own programs such as California Solar Incentive will end soon.

Challenges with permitting renewable energy projects have stifled renewable energy growth to date and Governor Brown has called for his office to streamline this permitting. Permitting solar photovoltaic (PV) projects specifically—among the most common and proven renewable technologies—is a large problem. Currently, a patchwork of local installation standards and code interpretations place different requirements on solar PV projects. For example, several cities in a single county can maintain different requirements for a standard rooftop solar installation. These different local standards exist, in part, because the current state codes do not specifically address several aspects of solar PV installations. This localized patchwork of requirements makes solar PV development slower, more complex and more expensive.

California's building and electrical codes under Title 24 already include several requirements for solar PV projects. However, these codes have not been updated to address several elements of solar PV installations. In the absence of statewide standards and guidance, local governments have developed their own requirements, many of which are unreasonably restrictive. A solution to this problem is to update relevant portions of the code to clarify and standardize requirements for solar PV installations across the state.

Considering the priority and urgency for renewable energy development, several non-controversial code amendments could be expedited in advance of the triennial code adoption process. If these code changes can be passed in an expedited manner, beneficial solar PV projects can be built across the state almost immediately which are currently stifled by a lack of permitting clarity.

## **CHAPTER 9 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS**

### **903.3.1.1.1**

This section triggers requirement for fire sprinklers in buildings which often triggers sprinklers under solar systems. There are exceptions for certain type of occupancies, however no exemption for solar. In buildings that are required to be provided with fire sprinklers throughout, the code requires that all parts of the building be provided with fire sprinkler coverage. Some local governments have interpreted this to require fire sprinklers underneath elevated photovoltaic panels on the roof, which can be very costly. The proposed code revision provides exemption for photovoltaic systems that have no use underneath from fire sprinklers.

**Exception 5:** This exception provides clarification that fire sprinklers are not required under solar PV panels that have no use underneath. In this configuration, they are considered equipment.

**Exemption 6:** This exemption applies to solar PV panel assemblies that may or may not have a use underneath but have adequate opening to allow heat and gases to escape. Since there is no heat accumulation, the fire sprinklers will not have proper activation and operation. Additionally, configurations meeting the exemption are considered equipment and are not subject to the requirement of this code section. This amendment provides clarification.

## **CHAPTER 80 REFERENCED STANDARDS**

### **2010 NFPA-13 (CHAPTER 80)**

#### **NFPA 13 2010 Edition (modifications)**

#### **Section 8.15.7**

**Exception 1:** This exception provides clarification that fire sprinklers are not required under solar PV panels that have no use underneath. In this configuration, they are considered equipment. This amendment provides clarification.

**Exemption 2:** This exemption applies to solar PV panel assemblies that may or may not have a use underneath but

have adequate opening to allow heat and gases to escape. Since there is no heat accumulation, the fire sprinklers will not have proper activation and operation. Additionally, configurations meeting the exemption are considered equipment and are not subject to the requirement of this code section. This amendment provides clarification.

#### **NFPA 13R 2010 Edition (modifications)**

##### **Section 6.6.8**

**Exception 1:** This exception provides clarification that fire sprinklers are not required under solar PV panels that have no use underneath. In this configuration, they are considered equipment.

**Exception 2:** This exception applies to solar PV panel assemblies that may or may not have a use underneath but have adequate opening to allow heat and gases to escape. Since there is no heat accumulation, the fire sprinklers will not have proper activation and operation. Additionally, configurations meeting the exemption are considered equipment and are not subject to the requirement of this code section. This amendment provides clarification.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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#### **[65]**

The SFM proposes to amend, modify or adopt new building standards relating to school construction into chapters 2, 9 and 10

(Note: See Part 2 [item 67] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2010 California Fire Code for adoption into the 2013 California Fire Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

## **CHAPTER 2 DEFINITIONS**

### **CHARTER SCHOOL**

The SFM is incorporating definition for charter schools already in regulations for code application.

### **MODERNIZATION PROJECT (Covered by new CBC section 442.2 / 442.3)**

### **NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL CAMPUS (Covered by new CBC section 442.2 / 442.3)**

### **PORTABLE BUILDING (Covered by new CBC section 442.2 / 442.3)**

### **PORTABLE BUILDING EXEMPTED (Covered by new CBC section 442.2 / 442.3)**

### **RELOCATABLE BUILDING**

The SFM is proposing modifications to the above definitions in coordination with the Divisions of State Architect to clarify the application of California Education Code Section 17070.10 for public school construction. New language with definitions is found within Chapter 4 that eliminates the need for repeating definitions pertaining to schools in Chapter 2. New definition for "Relocatable Building" is required for both Chapter 4 and 9 code provisions for schools.

## **CHAPTER 9 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS**

### **903.2.3, 903.2.3.1, 903.2.3.1.1, 903.2.3.1.2 (Relocated deleted text to CBC 442.2.2)**

The SFM is proposing modification in coordination with the Divisions of State Architect to clarify the original intent of California Education Code Section 17070.10 for public school construction that incorporates state funding for fire alarms and fire sprinklers. Portions being added to Section 442.2 for the situation where state funded projects are unique with special detailed requirements and are seemingly conflicting to non-state funded projects found in Chapter 9. This change of location for the language is to clearly segregate state funded public school construction projects from non-state funded public school construction projects. It has no financial impact to school districts.

Specifically Section 903.2 have been relocated to 442.2 and modified specifically for there application, 903.2.3 Exceptions 2, 3, and 4, not included because they are not Group "E" occupancy. It was never the intent to include accessory structures or buildings which are non-educational in this section. The requirements for sprinklers would be

addressed in their separate occupancy group.

#### **907.2.3, 907.2.3.1, 907.2.3.3, 907.2.3.7 and 907.2.3.7.1 (Relocated provisions to CBC 442.2)**

The SFM is proposing modification to the above sections in coordination with the Divisions of State Architect to clarify the application of California Education Code Section 17070.10 for public school construction.

The 2012 IBC has entire fire alarm section dedicated to manual fire alarms for schools; therefore similar provisions are proposed to be taken out of State Amendments 907.2.3.

Exception Section 2.4 has been added to bring consistency with former code language concerning school manual pulls.

The new IBC requirement for emergency voice/alarm communication affects both public and private school projects. An established school campus, in some cases, will not have associated equipment in the existing fire alarm system to accommodate this new provision without additional upgrades and associated costs added to the project. Exception #4 is allowing for this condition.

Code language that is applicable to receiving state funding pursuant to Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998 has been moved from Chapter 9 to Chapter 4 for specific application that involves Public School, K-12 projects.

Section 907.2.3 last paragraph was changed to include all fire suppression systems as expressing the intent of this paragraph and the need for all system fire alarm components to be connected to the building fire alarm system.

This change of location for the language is to clearly segregate state funded public school construction projects from non-state funded public school construction projects. It has no financial impact to school districts as the changes do not impose new requirements. Renumbering of sections is required to accommodate the modifications.

#### **907.5.2.4**

The SFM is proposing modification to the above sections in coordination with the Divisions of State Architect to clarify the specific number of exterior audible alarms for playground area(s) and to clarify that all buildings do not require an exterior audible device or multiple devices.

History:

There have been a large number of projects that have been submitted for plan review where design professional placed at least one audible device on the exterior of each building fronting a play ground with audible devices on each side of buildings to notify those who are "around" the area(s). This could include a group of several portable buildings each having one to three exterior audible devices. The large number of notification devices reportedly can amplify the alarm sound up to 5 blocks away from the school site, often through residential areas. There have been numerous complaints from residents. The intent of the code is to notify *playground occupants* that there is a fire and not to enter buildings. A single device will be sufficient.

#### **907.6.5.3**

The California Fire Code (CFC) Section 907.7.5 addresses monitoring requirements. The intent was to ensure Supervision Station complied with the requirements of NFPA 72 and were listed by an approved laboratory. CFC Section 907.7.5.2 address the monitoring of these systems in Group E schools only, when this section of the code was written it was not the intent of the code to restrict the listing of the Supervision Station to a specific laboratory. At the time this section was developed there were no other approved laboratories. As the codes have been updated through past code cycles this section was not updated. The State Fire Marshal is proposing to correct this amendment to afford other approved laboratories.

## **CHAPTER 10 MEANS OF EGRESS**

#### **1008.1.1**

The SFM is proposing modification to the above sections in coordination with the Divisions of State Architect is proposing modification to include new requirements of state law found in Education Code Section 17075.50. This change requires that new buildings for K-12 schools that utilize state funding and are submitted to DSA for review of plans after July 1, 2011 shall include locks that allow all doors to classrooms, and any room with occupancy of more than five persons, to be locked from the inside. Doors that are locked from the outside at all times and pupil restrooms are exempt. The purpose of this law is to provide protection to occupants in the event of lockdown of a school during a violent incident. For example, if a gunman goes on a shooting spree a teacher/student can lock the door from the inside and not expose himself to the danger. New code language reflects requirements of the law.

Language not found in former editions of the IBC, IFC, CBC, or CFC

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114,

13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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[66]

The SFM proposes to adopt and further amend specific Sections contained in Chapters 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 80 and Appendix Chapter 4 to maintain current SFM regulations contained in CCR, Title 19, Division I, that are proposed to be repealed to in order to be moved/contained in the California Fire Code. The following new Sections or amendments have no change in regulatory effect.

#### **CHAPTER 4 EMERGENCY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS**

##### **401.3.4**

##### **401.9**

Relocated from CCR, Title 19, Divisions I, Section 3.13(a)(1) and 3.10.

##### **404.6**

Relocated from CCR, Title 19, Divisions I, Section 3.13(b).

##### **404.7 through 404.7.6**

Relocated from CCR, Title 19, Divisions I, Section 3.09.

##### **Table 405.2**

Relocated from CCR, Title 19, Divisions I, Section 3.13(a)(1).

##### **408.3**

Editorial, correcting section references.

##### **408.3.1 through 408.3.2**

Relocated from CCR, Title 19, Divisions I, Section 3.13(a)(1), 3.13(a)(2) and 3.13(b).

##### **408.3.3 through 408.3.6**

Editorial, correcting section numbers due to additional sections inserted prior.

##### **408.12 through 408.12.3**

Relocated from CCR, Title 19, Divisions I, Section 3.12 and 3.13(c)(2) and (3).

#### **CHAPTER 5 FIRE SERVICE FEATURES**

##### **504.4**

Relocated from CCR, Title 19, Divisions I, Section 3.05(b).

#### **CHAPTER 6 BUILDING SERVICES AND SYSTEMS**

##### **603.8**

Relocated from CCR, Title 19, Divisions I, Section 3.20.

#### **CHAPTER 8 INTERIOR FINISH, DECORATIVE MATERIALS AND FURNISHINGS**

##### **803.10**

##### **803.10.1**

Relocated from CCR, Title 19, Divisions I, Section 3.21(a) and (b).

#### **CHAPTER 9 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS**

**901.6**

Relocated from CCR, Title 19, Divisions I, Section 3.24.

**CHAPTER 10  
MEANS OF EGRESS****1004.3**

Relocated from CCR, Title 19, Divisions I, Section 3.30.

**CHAPTER 80  
REFERENCED STANDARDS****NFPA****82****99****101**

The above Reference Standards proposed to be included in Chapter 80 are a result of the incorporation of CCR, Title 19 provisions into the CFC.

**UL****791**

The above Reference Standards proposed to be included in Chapter 80 are a result of the incorporation of CCR, Title 19 provisions into the CFC.

**APPENDIX CHAPTER 4  
SPECIAL DETAILED REQUIREMENTS  
BASED ON USE AND OCCUPANCY****426****426.1**

Relocated from CCR, Title 19, Divisions I, Section 3.26.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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## **\*\*PART 2\*\***

[67]

The SFM proposes to bring forward previously existing California building standards or amendments, which represent no change in their effect from the 2010 California Fire Code and is displayed for context and for the convenience of code users. Furthermore, the SFM proposes to codify non-substantive editorial and formatting amendments from the format based upon the 2009 International Fire Code to the format of the 2012 International Fire Code.

### **CHAPTER 1**

#### **SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION**

##### **DIVISION I**

##### **CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATION**

##### **SECTION 1.1**

##### **GENERAL**

##### **1.1 – 1.1.12**

The SFM is proposing to maintain the adoption of those existing California regulations contained Sections 1.1 through 1.1.12 without modification.

##### **SECTION 1.11**

##### **OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL**

##### **1.11 – 1.11.10**

The SFM is proposing to maintain the adoption of those existing California regulations contained Sections 1.11 through 1.11.10 without modification.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

##### **DIVISION II**

##### **SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION**

The SFM proposes to maintain the Division II designation for the IBC Chapter 1 Administrative provisions - Sections 101 through 113.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

##### **Table 105.6.20**

##### **105.6.47**

**Rational:** The SFM is proposing to maintain the adoption of those existing California regulations contained in the above Sections without modification.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.



## **CHAPTER 2 DEFINITIONS**

### **201.3**

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. Editorial and formatting revisions that revise section numbers, references to other sections or relocated specific sections have been made due to the restructuring of the model code provisions. There is no change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

### **202 Definitions AGED HOME OR INSTITUTION**

#### **ASSEMBLY**

Last sentence of assembly definition relocated to occupancy classifications for Group A occupancy as a result of the definition of "Assembly Building" being removed from the 2012 IFC.

**BEDRIDDEN PERSON  
BUILDING  
CARE AND SUPERVISION  
CATASTROPHICALLY INJURED  
CELL  
CELL COMPLEX  
CELL TIERS  
CHILD-CARE CENTER  
CHILD CARE FACILITIES  
CHILD OR CHILDREN  
CHRONICALLY ILL  
CLINIC-OUTPATIENT**

#### **CONGREGATE LIVING FACILITIES**

The above definition is removed as a result of conflicting state definitions.

**CONGREGATE LIVING HEALTH FACILITY (CLHF)  
CONGREGATE RESIDENCE  
DAY-CARE  
DAY-CARE HOME, FAMILY  
DAY-CARE HOME, LARGE FAMILY  
DAY-CARE HOME, SMALL FAMILY  
DAY ROOM  
DETOXIFICATION FACILITIES  
ENFORCING AGENCY  
FIRE APPLIANCE  
FIXED GUIDEWAY TRANSIT SYSTEMS  
FULL-TIME CARE  
HIGH-RISE BUILDING  
Existing high-rise structure  
High-rise structure  
New high-rise structure  
HOLDING FACILITY  
HOSPITALS AND MENTAL HOSPITALS  
HOUSING UNIT  
INFANT  
LABORATORY  
LISTED  
LABORATORY SUITE**

LODGING HOUSE  
MEMBRANE STRUCTURE.  
MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS, PROFOUNDLY OR SEVERELY  
MODERNIZATION PROJECT  
NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL CAMPUS  
NON-ACCESSIBLE AREA  
NONAMBULATORY PERSONS  
NONCOMBUSTIBLE.  
NURSING HOMES

#### **OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION**

##### **Assembly Group A**

Relocated last sentence from prior IFC definition of "Assembly Building" definition was removed as a result of the occupancy classifications and made the definition no longer relevant.

##### **Assembly Group A-1**

##### **Assembly Group A-2**

##### **Assembly Group A-3**

##### **Assembly Group A-4**

##### **Business Group B**

##### **Group C (Camps, Organized)**

##### **Educational Group E**

##### **Factory Industrial Group F**

##### **Factory Industrial F-1 Moderate-hazard occupancy**

##### **Factory Industrial F-2 Low-hazard Occupancy**

##### **High-hazard Group H**

##### **High-hazard Group H-1**

##### **High-hazard Group H-2**

##### **High-hazard Group H-3**

##### **High-hazard Group H-4**

##### **High-hazard Group H-5**

##### **Institutional Group I**

##### **Institutional Group I-2.**

##### **Institutional Group I-2.1**

##### **Institutional Group I-3**

##### **Condition 1.**

##### **Condition 2.**

##### **Condition 3.**

##### **Condition 4.**

##### **Condition 5.**

##### **Institutional Group I-4**

##### **Group L Laboratories.**

##### **Residential Group R.**

##### **Residential R-1**

##### **Residential R-2**

##### **Residential R-2.1**

##### **Residential R-3**

##### **Residential R-3.1**

##### **Residential Group R-4.**

##### **PERMANENT PORTABLE BUILDING.**

##### **PERSONAL CARE SERVICE.**

##### **PORTABLE BUILDING.**

##### **PORTABLE BUILDING, EXEMPTED.**

##### **PROTECTIVE SOCIAL CARE FACILITY**

##### **RESIDENTIAL CARE/ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES.**

##### **RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITY FOR THE CHRONICALLY ILL (RCF/CI)**

##### **RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITY FOR THE ELDERLY (RCFE)**

##### **RESIDENTIAL FACILITY (RF)**

##### **RESTRAINT.**

##### **SPRAY ROOM.**

##### **STATE-OWNED/LEASED BUILDING**

##### **TENT.**

**TERMINALLY ILL,  
WAITING ROOM.  
WINERY CAVES.**

The above definitions as amended or definitions containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. Editorial and formatting revisions have been made that relocated the above definition from other chapters to chapter 2 due to the restructuring of the model code provisions. There is no change in regulatory effect.

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**CHAPTER 3  
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

**301.1..  
304.1...  
304.1.2  
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304.3 ...  
306.1.  
308.1.1...  
308.3.  
308.5  
310.2...  
310.3...  
311.1.1.  
311.3.  
313.1**

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. Editorial and formatting revisions that revise section numbers, references to other sections or relocated specific sections have been made due to the restructuring of the model code provisions. There is no change in regulatory effect.

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**CHAPTER 4  
EMERGENCY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS**

**404.1 ...  
404.2...  
404.3.2...  
404.5.1 ...  
405.2 ...  
408.3.....  
408.7.2**

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. Editorial and formatting revisions that revise section numbers, references to other sections or relocated specific sections have been made due to the restructuring of the model code provisions. There is no change in regulatory effect.

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## **CHAPTER 5 FIRE SERVICE FEATURES**

503.2 ...  
503.5.2.  
504.1.  
507.2.1.  
507.3.  
507.5.  
507.5.1.  
507.5.3.  
508.1  
508.1.2  
508.1.5.

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The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

## **CHAPTER 6 BUILDING SERVICES AND SYSTEMS**

603.1  
603.1.2  
603.2  
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603.3.2.4  
603.4.  
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603.5.2  
603.6.1.  
603.8  
604.1  
604.2.9.  
604.2.14  
604.2.14.1.  
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604.2.14.3.  
604.2.15.  
604.2.15.1.  
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605.9.  
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606.7.  
606.8.

**606.16.**  
**607.1.**  
**607.3**  
**607.6.**  
**608.4.**  
**608.6.1.**  
**608.8.**  
**609.1**

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. Editorial and formatting revisions that revise section numbers, references to other sections or relocated specific sections have been made due to the restructuring of the model code provisions. There is no change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

## **CHAPTER 7 FIRE-RESISTANCE-RATED CONSTRUCTION**

**701.1**  
**704.1**

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. Editorial and formatting revisions that revise section numbers, references to other sections or relocated specific sections have been made due to the restructuring of the model code provisions. There is no change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

## **CHAPTER 8 INTERIOR FINISH, DECORATIVE MATERIALS AND FURNISHINGS**

**801.1 ...**  
**802.1**  
**803.1**  
**Table 803.3**  
**803.5.**  
**803.7.2.**  
**804.1.**  
**806.2.**  
**806.2**  
**807.1.**  
**807.1.2.**  
**807.2...**  
**807.4.2.4**  
**807.4.2.4.1**  
**807.4.5**  
**807.4.5.1**  
**808.1**

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. Editorial and formatting revisions that revise section numbers, references to other sections or relocated specific sections have been made due to the restructuring of the model code provisions. There is no change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The

rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Fire Code and published as the 2013 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

## **CHAPTER 9 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS**

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901.4.2.  
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Table 901.6.1  
901.6.2..  
901.7...  
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903.2.3.  
903.2.3.1  
903.2.3.1.1.  
903.2.3.1.1.1  
903.2.3.1.2.  
903.2.3.1.3  
903.2.4.1.  
903.2.5.2-5  
903.2.5.410  
903.2.6.  
903.2.6.1  
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Table 903.2.11.6  
903.2.13  
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903.2.14.1.  
903.2.14.2.  
903.2.15  
903.2.15.1  
903.2.16.  
903.2.16.110  
903.2.17.  
903.2.17.1.  
903.2.17.2.  
903.2.17.2.1  
903.2.17.2.2  
903.2.17.2.3  
903.2.17.2.4  
903.2.17.2.5  
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**CHAPTER 25**  
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**5005.1.5.**  
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## **CHAPTER 51 AEROSOLS**

### **5101.1**

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## **CHAPTER 52 COMBUSTIBLE FIBERS**

**5203.5.**

**5204.3**

**5204.4**

**5204.5**

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**5306.2.2**

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## **CHAPTER 54 CORROSIVE MATERIALS**

**5404.2.1**

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## **CHAPTER 55 CRYOGENIC FLUIDS**

**5503.1.2.**

**5503.5.2.**

**5503.7.**

**5503.7.2.**

**5504.2.1.2.**

**5504.2.1.3**

**5504.2.2.2.**

**5504.2.2.3**

**5505.4.1.**

**5505.4.1.1**

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## **CHAPTER 56 EXPLOSIVES AND FIREWORKS**

**5601.1**

**5608**

**5608.1**

**5608.1.1**

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## **CHAPTER 57 FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS**

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**5701.3.**

**5703.1**

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**5704.2.1.**

**5704.2.7.7.**

**5704.2.8.1.**

**5704.2.8.2.**

**5704.2.8.9**

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5803.1.5  
5803.1.5.1

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## **CHAPTER 59 FLAMMABLE SOLIDS**

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## **CHAPTER 62 ORGANIC PEROXIDES**

### **6204.1.2.**

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## **CHAPTER 63 OXIDIZERS, OXIDIZING GASES AND OXIDIZING CRYOGENIC FLUIDS**

### **6304.1.2.**

### **6306.4.**

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## **CHAPTER 64 PYROPHORIC MATERIALS**

### **6404.1.4.**

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## **CHAPTER 65 PYROXYLIN (CELLULOSE NITRATE) PLASTICS**

## **CHAPTER 66 UNSTABLE (REACTIVE) MATERIALS**

### **6604.1**

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## **CHAPTER 67 WATER-REACTIVE SOLIDS AND LIQUIDS**

## **CHAPTERS 68 through 79 RESERVED**

## **CHAPTER 80**



## REFERENCED STANDARDS

### ASME

~~A17.1/CSA B44—2007~~  
~~BPE—2009~~

### FM

~~3260—00~~  
~~3011—99~~  
~~4430—80~~

### ICC

~~ICC/ANSI A117.1—09~~  
~~ICC 300—12~~  
~~IBC—12~~  
~~IFGC—12~~  
~~IMC—12~~  
~~IPC—12~~  
~~IPMC—12~~  
~~IRC—12~~  
ICC ES AC 331  
ICC ES AC77  
~~WUIC—12~~

### NFPA

~~13—13~~  
~~13D—13~~  
~~13R—13~~  
~~14—13~~  
~~24—13~~  
25—06 CA  
~~32—07~~  
~~37—10~~  
~~54—12~~  
59A—13  
~~72—13~~  
~~92—12~~  
~~170—09~~  
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### SFM

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SFM 12-7-3  
SFM 12-7A-1  
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SFM 12-7A-3  
SFM 12-7A-4  
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262-04  
268A-98  
312-04  
346-05  
464-03  
497B-04  
521-99  
539-00  
632-00  
753-04  
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864-03

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#### ***APPENDIX CHAPTER 4 SPECIAL DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BASED ON USE AND OCCUPANCY***

##### **425 through 425.10**

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#### ***APPENDIX B FIRE-FLOW REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS***

##### **B104.2 through B105.2-**

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#### ***APPENDIX BB [SFM] FIRE-FLOW REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS***

##### **BB101 through BB105.1**

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**APPENDIX C  
FIRE HYDRANT LOCATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION**

**C101.1**

The above Appendix containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

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**APPENDIX CC [SFM]  
FIRE HYDRANT LOCATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION**

**CC101 through CC105.2**

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**APPENDIX H  
~~HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLAN (HMMP) AND  
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVENTORY STATEMENT (HMIS)~~  
INSTRUCTIONS**

**(Note: IFC Appendix Chapter H not to be printed in the California Fire Code.)**

**APPENDIX H  
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLANS AND  
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVENTORY STATEMENTS  
(See Sections 5001.5.1 and 5001.5.2)**

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**TECHNICAL, THEORETICAL, AND EMPIRICAL STUDY, REPORT, OR SIMILAR DOCUMENTS:**

(Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(2))

The SFM did not rely on any technical, theoretical, and empirical study, report, or similar documents outside of those contained in this rulemaking in proposing that CBSC adopt said model code as a reference standard for the placement of existing SFM regulatory amendments for the California Building Standards Codes.

**STATEMENT OF JUSTIFICATION FOR PRESCRIPTIVE STANDARDS:**

(Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(4)) requires a statement of the reasons why an agency believes any mandates for specific technologies or equipment or prescriptive standards are required.)

The SFM believes that the amendments to the model code any additional building standards proposed are offered in typically both a prescriptive and performance base. The nature and format of the model code adopted by reference afford for both methods, the following is an general overview of the model codes proposed to be adopted by reference as well as state modifications:

This comprehensive fire code establishes minimum regulations for fire prevention and fire protection systems using prescriptive and performance-related provisions. It is founded on broadbased principles that make possible the use of new materials and new system designs.

This code is founded on principles intended to establish provisions consistent with the scope of a building and fire code that adequately protects public health, safety and welfare; provisions that do not unnecessarily increase construction costs; provisions that do not restrict the use of new materials, products or methods of construction; and provisions that do not give preferential treatment to particular types or classes of materials, products or methods of construction.

The International Building, Residential and Fire Code provisions provide many benefits, among which is the model code development process that offers an international forum for building and fire safety professionals to discuss performance and prescriptive code requirements. This forum provides an excellent arena to debate proposed revisions. This model code also encourages international consistency in the application of provisions.

#### **CONSIDERATION OF REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES**

(Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(3)(A))

The SFM has determined that no alternative considered would be more effective in carrying out the purpose for which the regulation is proposed or would be as effective and less burdensome to affected private persons than the proposed adoption by reference with SFM amendments. Therefore, there are no alternatives available to the SFM regarding the proposed adoption of this code.

#### **REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES THE AGENCY HAS IDENTIFIED THAT WOULD LESSEN ANY ADVERSE IMPACT ON SMALL BUSINESS.**

(Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(3)(B))

The SFM has determined that no alternative available that would be more effective in carrying out the purpose for which the regulation is proposed or would be as effective and less burdensome to affected private persons than the proposed adoption by reference with SFM amendments. Therefore, no alternatives have been identified or that have otherwise been identified and brought to the attention of the SFM that would lessen any adverse impact on small business.

#### **FACTS, EVIDENCE, DOCUMENTS, TESTIMONY, OR OTHER EVIDENCE OF NO SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE IMPACT ON BUSINESS.**

(Government Code Section 11346.2(B)(4))

The SFM has made an determination that this proposed action will not have a significant adverse economic impact on business. Health and Safety Code Section 18928 requires the SFM, when proposing the adoption of a model code, national standard, or specification shall reference the most recent edition of the applicable model code, national standard, or specification. Therefore, there are no other facts, evidence, documents, testimony, or other evidence on which the SFM relies to support this rulemaking.

#### **DUPLICATION OR CONFLICTS WITH FEDERAL REGULATIONS**

(Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(5))

The SFM has determined that this proposed rulemaking action does not unnecessary duplicate or conflict with federal regulations contained in the Code of Federal Regulations that address the same issues as this proposed rulemaking.